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The Mercury.

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Established June, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with more than half a dozen exceptions. The oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farm and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

ONE SEASON MORE

The present lessees of Easlon's Beach have one more season to operate the property before their lease expires. They took over the property in the early spring of 1912 on a five years' lease with the privilege of renewal for another five years. It is generally understood that the stockholders will have found this a profitable investment, providing that nothing untoward happens during the next year, as there are many risks connected with the resort business.

The terms of the lease provide that all the buildings on the beach shall revert to the city at the expiration of the lease, but of course the personal property belongs to the Newport Beach Association. Some time next year there will be activity in securing a new tenant for the property, as it is presumed that the property will be put up to bids as it was before. It is possible that the city may make further improvements there before bids are again called for and the new lease may require the lessees to make further improvements also.

The present lessees have given very general satisfaction to the city and to the public. Under the management of Mr. Daniel J. McGowan, the beach has come more prominently into the public eye and has proved a greater drawing card than ever before. It has been kept wholly free from undesirable amusements, but has still been kept strictly up to date. The restaurant has been built up from practically nothing to a vast business and is the only place in Newport where a large crowd can be handled successfully.

There is an honest difference of opinion among the citizens of Newport as to what form of development should be pursued in connection with the beach, which is acknowledged by all to be one of the most valuable assets of the city as a summer resort. With the development of the Bath road project, the beach will be more accessible and attractive than ever, and it is felt that every possible means should be taken to benefit the city as a whole, regardless of the exact number of dollars that are paid into the city treasury as rental.

WOMEN NOW FULL VOTERS

The Secretary of State has issued his proclamation and the women of the country now have full suffrage with the men. In November in this State they will be entitled to vote for five Presidential electors, for members of Congress, for Governor and State officers. In this city in December they will vote for Mayor and School Committee, and, if taxpayers, for Aldermen and Councilmen. All women who own real estate in their own names, or whose husbands own real estate will be entitled to have their names put on the voting list without registering. Those who pay a tax on personal property will have to register once, and the non-taxpayers will have to register every year. For voting this year only those non-taxpayers, or personal property voters who registered previous to June 30 can vote. The women of the country have won a great victory, and they are to be congratulated on their success.

At the meeting of Newport Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, on Thursday evening, Governor R. Livingston Beekman presented a handsome flag to the Post, addressing the members briefly and being greeted with three rousing cheers.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Corzans entertained a number of friends at an informal dance in the old Mallory residence on Kay street on Wednesday evening.

INCREASE IN FARE

The petition of the Newport County Electric Company for permission to increase its fare rates from eight to ten cents has been granted by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission. This action had been expected since the employees were given their recent increase in pay. It remains to be seen, however, if the increase in rates will bring the necessary increase in revenue to permit the road to continue operation.

The company has also laid before the board of aldermen the matter of restricting jitney competition, which has seriously interfered with the volume of traffic that the trolley line would naturally receive. In some places the jitneys have been practically abolished by the city governments, but in some other places where the city council has declined to take this action the trolley lines have been entirely discontinued, the communities being compelled to depend upon the jitneys entirely.

There is no question but that the local company is facing a serious situation and it is by no means impossible that Newport may find itself without trolley service of any kind. The experience of many places has been that a stiff increase in rates has resulted in diminishing the revenue instead of increasing it, because so many persons refuse to ride at all. It will take some little time to decide what the result will be in Newport.

LENTHAL SCHOOL, WINS

The Lenthal School won the first prize in a close competition with all of the schools of the State for having the best school garden. The competition was very sharp and the work showed great improvement in garden culture. The second prize went to a Lincoln School, the third to Westerly and the fourth to Pawtucket. The work of the Lenthal school was highly praised by the judges.

Following the announcement of the victory of the Lenthal school, President Robert J. Grieve of the League of Improvement Societies made the statement: "I am very much impressed by the excellent work being done by the boys and girls and their leaders in the school garden work in Rhode Island. The school garden work is one of the most valuable movements which the league has ever been interested in and which it has endeavored to assist from year to year by awarding a handsome banner."

CITY VS. COTTAGERS

Saturday afternoon, Freebody Park will be the scene of a thrilling set-to at baseball between teams representing the city government of Newport and the Summer Residents, the former headed by Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney and the latter by Mr. Sumner W. Gerard. Both teams have been practicing more or less assiduously and a battle to the death is anticipated. In addition there will be other sports of various kinds and continuous music by the Seventh Artillery and Training Station Bands.

The affair is being staged for the benefit of Dr. Sullivan's maternity fund and also for the New York maternity fund, and the sale of tickets has been large, insuring a good addition to both funds. Society is expected to be represented in full force and the general attendance will doubtless be large.

Rates to travel have gone up on all the rail and steamboat lines, from twenty to forty per cent. It costs a dollar fifty-three now to go to Providence by rail. Zone tickets now sell at eight cents where they used to be five. Fare to New York now by steamer is \$5.61 and staterooms cost from \$2.43 to \$8.00. Fare to Boston now from Newport is \$2.71 and to all points there is a corresponding increase.

A huge turtle of a species unknown in these waters was caught in a trap off Coggeshall's ledge a few days ago and brought into the city. Many persons looked it over, but failed to classify it. It seemed of no food value and was finally dumped overboard. The turtle was over six feet long and weighed about a thousand pounds.

The annual conclave of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will be held on Wednesday evening, September 15th. At that time the handsome silver cup won in the competitive drill in Providence on May 27th will be turned over to the Commandery by the Drill Corps.

Mr. J. Allen Barker entertained the members of the Republican City Committee at dinner at the Belle Vue on Friday evening.

ACCIDENT TO MOUNT HOPE

Steamer Mt. Hope of the Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company broke a shaft on her return trip to Providence from this city last Sunday afternoon and is off the line for the rest of the season. Another steamer has been secured to take her place on the Newport and Block Island run.

The crippling of the big steamer meant a serious blow to Bay travel for a few days, as there are now very few steamers available for this service. A few years ago many good sized steamers plied between Providence and Newport in the summer—the Mount Hope, the Warwick (Day Star), Bay Queen, City of Newport, What Cheer, and other smaller steamers of the same line, as well as the New Shoreham of the Independent line which came into service later. To-day there are left only the Mount Hope and the New Shoreham. Another steamer, the Elberon, has been brought around from New York this summer by independent parties and makes occasional trips to Newport.

When the Shriners' outing was planned last winter, it was expected that some 3000 men would meet in Providence and come to Newport by steamer, but owing to the lack of vessels this plan had to be abandoned. Even the Fall River Line now has no spare boats, and an accident to one of the regular liners would cripple the service until repairs could be made.

Times have changed in Newport Harbor, too. A few years ago there was a large fleet of catboats at Bannisters wharf and at Long wharf, waiting to take out sailing parties through the harbor and bay, but they have practically all disappeared. A few motor boats are available for excursions, but the present generation does not know the pleasure of the old-fashioned cat-boating parties in the harbor. The automobile may be accounted one of the important reasons for the decline in small boating.

STEVENS—EATON

Mr. William B. Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stevens of this city, was united in marriage on Saturday afternoon to Miss Etta Frances Eaton, daughter of Mrs. Seth Eaton of Middleboro, Mass., the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's mother in Middleboro. Mr. Edward Stevens of this city, brother of the groom, was the best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens will reside for the present in Wollaston, Mass., and the groom will enter Harvard Medical School in the fall, being a graduate of Harvard University.

Next Wednesday will be the first day of September. Labor Day comes as late as it possibly can this year, so that there are yet two Sundays more before the backbone of the season will be broken. It has been an excellent season for the beach, most of the Sundays having brought immense crowds to that resort. In the city proper the business has not been so good as usual for many reasons—the number of summer residents being much smaller than usual, and the army and navy forces being much depleted after the close of the war.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has brought suit against the Union Trust Co. of New York to recover \$2,548 paid out by that Bank on checks against her account which she claims were forged. Mrs. Belmont does not mention the name of any person she might suspect of having affixed her signature to the checks and cashed them. She says they were cashed in 1918. The four checks aggregated \$4,000, but the trust company already has refunded \$1542, leaving the balance for which Mrs. Belmont is now suing.

The members of the Newport County Bar Association held their first annual outing at The Hummocks on Tuesday, and the day passed off without a hitch. The main attraction was the chowder and the subsequent bake, but in the interims the lawyers tried to play ball and enjoyed other sports. It was a great day.

There will be another sale of government canned goods under the auspices of the city very shortly. There was a brisk demand for the goods offered on Saturday, and Mayor Mahoney will soon have another supply on hand.

The twenty per cent increase in railroad fares went into effect Thursday morning, and it now costs that much more to travel anywhere by land or water. It will soon be cheaper to stay at home.

THEATRE CHANGES COMING

The management of the big theatrical syndicate which has secured control of all the theatres and picture houses in Newport announces that radical changes will be made in two of the local establishments—the Bijou and the Lafayette. Beginning next spring, the Bijou will be rebuilt and enlarged, making it the largest theatre in Newport, with a seating capacity of some 2000. Work will not be begun until March, and it is expected to re-open the theatre by the following Labor Day.

The Lafayette will be changed over to better adapt it to theatrical and picture purposes. The most essential change will be the sloping of the floor. The flat floor has long been a detriment in that building, as a good view of the stage could be obtained from only a small portion of the house.

The seating capacity of the Opera House will also be enlarged after the expiration of the present lease.

A BUSY GOVERNOR

Gov. Beekman will be a very busy man from now till election day, Nov. 2. Today, Saturday, he will take part in a ball game for the benefit of the Newport Hospital. He will captain one team and Mayor Mahoney the other. It will be a game worth attending. Sunday he will leave for Marion, Ohio, to meet and consult with Candidate Harding and the Governors of the various States, which are to meet there in conference. Governor's Day will be next Tuesday.

The Governor will return from Marion, O., in time for the Republican cutting Sept. 2 and he will preside at a Republican meeting in Newport that evening when former Congressman Foss, a brother of former Governor Foss of Massachusetts, will speak. The ex-Congressman will be the Governor's guest during the afternoon and evening.

CLARENCE VOSE

Mr. Clarence Vose, who died at his home in Bellport, Long Island, on Saturday, was well known in Newport, having spent a number of years here as a young man and having married a Newport girl, a sister of Mr. George H. Barker and of the late Mrs. William A. Steadman and the late Miss Emma Barker.

While in Newport, Mr. Vose was in the employ of the United States Engineer Department, but left here many years ago, having since been engaged in the oil business, at first with the Pratt Oil Company and later with the Standard Oil Company. He held a responsible position in the latter corporation.

He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

Asir Sanctorum of Providence, which bears a similar relation to the Odd Fellows that the Shrine does to Free Masons, will have an outing and field day at Newport beach on Saturday, September 18. This is a comparatively new organization, and its membership is not very large, but the members are looking forward to the trip to Newport with much pleasurable anticipation. There will be an automobile parade from the Mile Corner to the beach, where dinner will be served and various sports enjoyed.

The children of the various city playgrounds, the Home for Friendless Children, and the Mercy Home, were guests of the management of Newport Beach at an all day outing on Monday. Suits and bathing houses were provided for the use of the children, and after all had a chance to enjoy the water an excellent shore dinner was provided free of charge. In the afternoon there were sports of various kinds on the beach.

There have been several groups of turbulent sailors causing trouble in the city during the last few weeks, and Tuesday night a large number were looking for trouble at Battery Park. Police reserves were called for and five of the gang were captured and fixed in the police court. One of the men made his escape into the water, but was brought back.

Two sailors from the destroyer Breck had a narrow escape from drowning in the Bay a few days ago, when their small boat upset. They were rescued by a party of Newporters who were returning from a trip up the Bay.

Payment from the Government for damage to the Ann street pier is expected to reach the city treasury in a short time. The amount is only \$750.

ELECTRIC CO. ASKS AID

Manager Edward P. Gosling of the Newport County Electric Company appeared before the board of aldermen on Thursday evening and outlined the programme of matters that the company wanted the city to do to assist the company in continuing its service. There was no particular argument on the details of the proposition at that time, the matter being continued until next Thursday evening for a full hearing.

Mr. Gosling explained that the time had come for the city to decide whether it wanted the railway to run or not; the company was making its final stand in an effort to raise the revenue to continue its operation. The Public Utilities Commission had granted the increase in fares from eight to ten cents, but it was doubtful if this would be productive of much additional revenue. In addition it probably would be necessary to ask for a small increase in light and power rates.

In addition to the increase in rates, Mr. Gosling asked that a bill against the company for repairs within its rails be charged off, claiming that the damage was done during the heavy snows of last winter when all traffic used the car tracks for weeks at a time. Further, he wanted relief from taxation, both to the city and state. But above all, the jitney problem was apparently the most serious. Mr. Gosling asked that steps be taken to have the representative council amend the jitney ordinance to free the trolley line from this form of competition, believing that the jitneys should be kept off the streets on which the trolleys operate.

Mr. Gosling was questioned briefly by several members of the board and said that he would be ready to answer any questions next Thursday evening, when a full hearing will be given.

HOTEL MAN HERE

Mr. C. A. Moore, of the Stevens Company, which is interested in hotel development throughout the country, has been in Newport this week and looked over the local field very thoroughly in company with members of the hotel committee of the local Chamber of Commerce. On Thursday he lunched with the committee and talked over the hotel prospect at some length.

Mr. Stevens was of the opinion that the ordinary commercial hotel was not the proper proposition for this city, but believed that a residential hotel planned for the accommodation of term guests would be the proper thing. He was enthusiastic over the possibilities and said that steps should be taken at once toward preliminary plans so that building could be begun in the spring.

He believed that by that time the cost of building materials would be considerably lower than they are at present and that Newport should be prepared to take advantage of a favorable market at that time.

The committee will probably take up the matter in closer detail and formulate a plan for presentation to the whole Chamber. Mr. Stevens is the second hotel man of national reputation who has visited Newport and both are agreed that the field has great possibilities.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, Patrolman James A. Ray was placed on the retired list for permanent disability. This apparently brings to a close a matter that has been dragging for several months. In the opinion of the city physician, Patrolman Ray has been suffering for a long time from a mental disorder which makes it impossible for him to continue at his duty. The city solicitor ruled that under the State law the board of aldermen had authority to place him on the retired list even though he had not served the requisite number of years to conform to the city regulations. It was then voted that Ray be retired and George F. O'Loughlin was elected to the permanent force to fill the vacancy.

Alderman Thompson reported that he had been unable to find any damage had been done to the Liberty Tree, and he felt that the erection of a fence about the tree would mar the appearance of the Park.

A large amount of routine business was disposed of.

Mr. Raymond Seabury, representing Mr. B. Hammett Seabury, of Springfield, said that a couple of weeks would be required before plans could be submitted for the Rogers High School extension, because of the necessity of making borings of the ground where the building will be erected.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)
Miss Ivah L. Peckham Presented with Silk Umbrella

The members of the Bacon Bat Club held one of its delightful picnics at Third Beach recently, when Mr. J. Harold Goddard, in behalf of the Club, presented Miss Ivah L. Peckham with a beautiful blue silk umbrella with ivory tipped ribs and handle. Miss Peckham is to leave here September 7 to go to Boston, where she will enter the Peter Bent Hospital for training there. Miss Peckham made a touching little speech in which she thanked the members of the Club.

The annual outing of the Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been indefinitely postponed.

Dr. and Mrs. William Howard and their son Robert have moved into their new home on West Main Road.

Mr. Edward E. Peckham, who has been spending a vacation with Mr. William J. Peabody at Berlin, Hope, Ohio, and in Michigan, has returned to his home with Mr. and Mrs. Rest-com Peckham.

Several accidents have occurred in this town recently. Two automobiles collided in front of Sheriff Anthony's house recently. One man was badly cut about the face. At another time, Mrs. Martin Ford was knocked down while walking from the car to her home. She was carried to the hospital, but was found to be not seriously hurt, and was carried home.

Late Sunday evening an automobile collided with a buggy driven by Mr. Alexander Allen of Gypsum Lane. The buggy was demolished and the horse thrown in such a manner that it was painfully injured. Mr. Allen received only bruises and minor injuries. Mr. Allen is employed as night clerk at the Gun Factory.

Rev. and Mrs. I. Harding Hughes were at their new home at the Berkeley Chapel a short time recently, before leaving for the Maine woods and New Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Chase, 2d, Miss Ivah L. Peckham, Miss Ruth D. Chase, and Mr. Robert Chase have gone on an automobile trip to the White Mountains. Mr. Harold Chase will care for Mr. Chase's home during their absence.

A surprise party was given recently at the home of Mr. George Peabody in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James Arthur Richardson of Providence. Mrs. Richardson was formerly Miss Lydia Peabody, being Mr. Peabody's sister.

Mrs. Gilbert Dunham and Miss Elizabeth Dunham, who have been spending the month with Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Smith, have concluded their visit. They returned to Providence on Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholson and family and Miss Annie Barker. The party all attended a picnic which was held in Providence on that day.

Mrs. John C. Simmons, Jr., has presented the Middletown Free Library with 10 volumes entitled "Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

News has been received of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Ehrhardt in Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Ehrhardt was formerly a resident of this town.

The P. M. Club met with Mrs. Daniel Chase at her home on Oliphant Lane on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. George Thurston has had as guest Mrs. Perry Lawton of Kingsley, Mass.

Miss Agnes Murphy of Mitchell's Lane, accompanied by Miss Marguerite Hughes of Newport, left on Monday for North Conway, N. H., where they will spend their vacation.

Mr. James R. Chase has as guest Mr. Edward I. McConnell of Brooklyn.

Another demonstration for the making of dress forms was conducted by Miss Ruth Murray, home demonstration agent of the Newport County Farm Bureau, at the Methodist Episcopal Church parlors on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. William C. Goodchild and little son Clarke, of Springfield, Mass., have been spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. H. Peckham, Sr. Mr. Goodchild spent the week-end with them.

County Agent and Mrs. Sumner D. Hollis have returned to their home after an automobile trip to New Haven, Waterbury, and Hartford, Conn., Melton, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass. From Hartford they went to Storrs, where they visited the Connecticut State College.

Sachuest, or Third, Beach is becoming quite a popular resort on Sundays for those who can reach there by automobile. Mr. Jesse I. Durfee has been doing an ice cream and cool drink business from his big truck. He has stretched a canvas over one end to form a shade for the business.

Miss Dorothy Sherman left last Saturday evening for White Plains, N. Y., where she was guest of Miss Gwendolyn Ferrin. After a short visit there Miss Sherman continued to Clearfield, Pa., to be guest of a schoolmate of Glen Eden School.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Austin have as guest Mrs. Austin's sister, Mrs. Irving S. Holmes of Malden, Mass.

Mr. William Lowden of Collingswood, N. J., is visiting his brothers, Mr. Walter Lowden and Rev. John F. Lowden.

Professor B. L. Henin has returned from Europe and is spending a few days in Newport.

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

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AN IMMIGRANT'S SON

1767—March 15, Andrew Jack- son born in Union coun- ty, N. C.

1781—Taken prisoner by the British.

1791—Married Mrs. Rachel Don- aldson Robards.

1806—Killed Charles Dickinson in a duel.

1815—January 8, won the Bat- tle of New Orleans.

1817-18—Put down the Seminole Indians in Florida.

1821—Governor of the territory of Florida.

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SLAYING DRAGONS

1828—Andrew Jackson elected president.

1829—Inaugurated, seventh pres- ident, aged 61.

1832—Vetoed bank bill suppress- ing nullifications. Re-elected triumphantly.

1833—Removed the bank depos- its.

1834-5—Brought France to terms.

1837—Jackson died.

1845—June 8, death of Jackson, aged 78.

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

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THE FIRST DARK HORSE

1795—Nov. 2, James Knox Polk born in Mecklenburg County, N. C.

1823-5—Member Tennessee leg- islature.

1825-39—Member of congress.

1839-41—Governor of Tennessee.

1844—Nominated for president by the Democrats and elected.

1845—March 4, inaugurated elev- enth president, aged forty- nine.

1846—July 17, Oregon question settled.

1846-7—The Mexican war.

1848—Greatest territorial con- quest in American history.

1849—June 15, death of Polk, aged fifty-three.

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OLD ROUGH AND READY

1784—November 24, Zachary Taylor born in Orange county, Va.

1785—Removed to Kentucky.

1808—Lieutenant in the regular army.

1812—Fighting Indians in In- diana.

1832—In the Black Hawk war in Illinois.

1836-7—In the Seminole war in Florida.

1840-6—In command of the de- partment of the southwest.

1846—May 8, opening engage- ment with Mexico at Palo Alto.

May 9, Battle of Resaca de la Palma.

September 24, capture of Monterrey.

1847—February 22, 23, 24, Battle of Buena Vista.

1848—Nominated for president by the Whigs.

1849—March 5, inaugurated twelfth president, aged sixty-four.

1850—July 9, died in the White house, aged sixty-five.

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

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A SECOND-HAND PRESIDENT

1800—Jan. 7, Millard Fillmore, born in Cayuga county, New York.

1829-31—Member of New York assembly.

1833-35, 1837-43 Member of congress.

1848—Elected vice president.

1850—July 9, sworn in as thir- teenth president, aged fifty. Sent Commodore Perry to Japan.

1852—Nominated for nomination.

1856—Nominated for president by Knownothings and Whigs, and defeated.

1874—March 8, died at Buffalo, aged seventy-four.

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

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FRANKLIN PIERCE

1804—November 23, Franklin Pierce born at Hillsboro, N. H.

1829-33—Member of New Hamp- shire legislature.

1833-37—Member of congress.

1837-42—United States senator.

1847-48—Brigadier general in the Mexican war.

1852—June, nominated by the Democrats.

1853—March 4, inaugurated fourteenth president, aged sixty-four.

1854—The Missouri compromise repealed.

1856—Pierce defeated for re- nomination.

1869—October 8, died, aged six- ty-four.

ANDREW JACKSON, the quiet- tudee backwoodsman, treading at the heels of John Quincy Adams, the most cultured in all the line, presents the sharpest contrast to be seen in the procession of presidents.

The first president born in a log cabin, Jackson could not claim as his own even that lowly dwelling in the North Carolina forest, but entered the world homeless and fatherless. Sprung from poor Irish immigrants, his par- ents had been in the country only two years when the father sank into an unmarked grave a few days before Andrew's birth, leaving his family without a roof or an acre.

No other among American leaders received from the War of Independence such a legacy of bitter memories as it bequeathed to Jackson. That savage struggle between Whig and Tory swept away his brave mother and both of his brothers; scattered his kindred and left him, at fifteen, alone in the world.

A rugged, roving wail of the Revolu- tion, he grew up as wild as a wood. With no hand above him, his high spirits led him into the temptations of

JACKSON'S administration stands forth in the half-century between Jefferson and Lincoln because of two measures. One of these was the over- throw of the United States bank.

That great institution, patterned after the Bank of England and the Bank of France, was an efficient but dangerous partner for a democratic government. It was a money monopoly which could make or break any enterprise in the country; it held in its grasp the financial life of Amer- ica; it received and distributed all the revenues of the nation and half of its deposits were public moneys; but, with only a fifth of its directors ap- pointed by the government, it was not under public control.

When Jackson began his audacious fight upon the bank, it was at the height of its power. Against heavy odds, he vetoed the bill for recharter- ing it; took his case to the people in his campaign for re-election, and scored a complete victory. On the strength of that popular verdict, he removed the government deposits and left the bank to a slow and igno- minious collapse.

For this action the senate censured him. After a bitter fight, in which

JAMES KNOX POLK was the first dark horse to win the presidential race, and his figure remains among the pale shadows in the procession of presidents across the pages of history.

When he was yet a boy the family of James K. Polk moved from North Carolina to Tennessee, where he was too frail for frontier fanning and was put to work behind the counter of a crossroads store. After a time in that excellent preparatory school of life he returned to his native state to enter college, and he graduated from the University of North Carolina.

Becoming a country lawyer, he was sent to the Tennessee legislature; married Sarah Childress, daughter of a well-to-do man of business, and went to congress for 14 years, in the course of which he became first the Jackson leader of the house and finally speaker. Next he took his seat as governor of Tennessee for a term. After having been twice defeated in his effort to obtain a second election to the govern- orship, those defeats were immedi-

ZACHARY TAYLOR was the first army man to be president, the second being General Grant. A dozen presidents, from Washington to Roose- velt, had seen war service, but only as citizen soldiers.

At twenty-three he entered the army as a lieutenant, and he remained in it 40 years, until he was inaugurated president. Yet he had seen only a lit- tle fighting with the Indians before his campaign in Mexico, where he com- manded perhaps not many more than 8,000 men and fought half a dozen en- gagements, ranging from the opening skirmish at Palo Alto to the battle of Buena Vista. In this last, his little

vice president to be promoted by death, was the most commonplace president even in a twenty-year period when the presidency remained at low- water mark. Tall and with majestic front, but cold and hollow, he looked the part which he played—the dummy of northern trimmings in politics and of southern traffickers in slaves.

A fable of the day hit off the truth. The new president must have a car- riage, and "Old Edward" Moran, a White House attendant in many ad- ministrations, took him to see a hand- some outfit, whose owner was leaving Washington and would sell it at a bargain.

"This is all very well, Edward," Fillmore mused, according to the pop- ular yarn; "but how would it do for the president of the United States to ride around in a second-hand car- riage?"

"But, sure," argued "Old Edward," "Your excellency is only a second-hand president!"

In Fillmore we have another fron-

FRANKLIN PIERCE was the sec- ond dark horse and the third New Englander to enter the White house. He was chosen not as a rep- resentative of New England, but rather as an agent of the south, and New Hampshire debated half a century be- fore it grudgingly set up in the yard of the capital at Concord a statue of her only president.

A member of the legislature at twenty-nine, while his father was gov- ernor, and twice a member of congress, he was a senator of the United States at thirty-three. Resigning when his term had yet a year to run, he after- ward refused a second election to the senate and refused the governorship.

The Mexican war tempted Pierce from his retirement and, as a brigadier general, he served with Scott in the advance on the city of Mexico. Re- turning to his family and a first-class law practice at Concord, General Pierce, at forty-three, had no thought that any further public distinction awaited him.

Pierce was elected in a more sweep-

Andrew Jackson.

his primitive world, whose social standards were 200 years behind the times. Drinking, and carousing, gam- bling, cock fighting and horse racing, young Jackson never took a dare, the rustic sport once staking his horse and his all on a throw of the dice. A bully among rowdies, he went his roving way along a road that is not to be laid down on the map of conduct as a course to the White House.

As he rose from a chore boy and a miller's apprentice to be a lawyer and a judge of the Supreme court of Tennessee, he cast aside the dissipa- tions of his careless youth, but he never lost the spirit of the clansman or subdued his ungovernable temper.

A bare catalog of his quarrels and fights is too long to be given here. In most of them he was fired with the conviction that he was defending the name of his wife. This had been brought into question only by his own characteristic imprudence, when he fell in love with his landlady's daugh- ter, while she was yet married to an- other, and when he rashly wed her without waiting to verify the mere rum- or that her offended husband had obtained a divorce in a neighboring state. After two years of wedded life, the too hasty couple learned that the woman's first marriage had only just been dissolved and they had to make a spectacle of themselves as they went through another ceremony in order to be united in lawful bonds.

Because his own impulsive con- duct had exposed his honesty, devoted wife to the slanderous tongues of the gossips, Jackson was all the more sen- sitive to her sufferings. For sneering at her over a bar one man was stood up at 24 paces and shot to death by the avenging husband, who kept his pistols in perfect condition through 37 years, as Barton says, for anyone who dared breathe her name except in honor.

Even at the sober age of forty-six, Jackson plunged into a tavern brawl at Nashville with Thomas H. Benton, afterward the distinguished senator from Missouri, and was shattered for life by two bullets, and a slug which Benton's brother shot into his back. That was his last personal altercation. In a few weeks he was called from his bed of pain to take part in a public al- tercation between the United States and Great Britain and, with his arm still in a sling, he rose to do battle for his country.

Andrew Jackson in Old Age.

Jackson's one-time antagonist, Thomas H. Benton, now a senator from Mis- souri, was his champion, the resolu- tion was expunged by drawing about it in the records a heavy black line.

Jackson was equally bold and vic- torious in meeting the threat of nulli- fication, although it came from his own section, from his own party and from his own vice president, John C. Calhoun. Shortly before his inaugu- ration congress passed the first tariff that was framed for the benefit of the new manufacturing industries which were springing up in New England. This bestowal of a special privilege aroused the jealousy of the agricultural South.

At a Democratic banquet in Wash- ington in 1830, President Jackson rose and proposed this toast: "For Federal Union; it must be pre- served." Then Vice President Cal- houn got up and toasted the rights of the states. Thus the two highest officials of the government joined issue across that dinner table on a question which great armies would fight out in another generation.

Two years afterward a convention in South Carolina solemnly adopted an ordinance nullifying the tariff act for that state and forbidding within the boundaries of the state the col- lection of customs duties under it. While recommending to congress a modification of the offending tariff, Jackson appealed to the patriotism of the South Carolinians in a proclama- tion which set all the North and much of the South ringing with cheers; or- dered General Scott to the scene of threatened trouble; re-enforced the forts of the dissatisfied state; dis- patched a naval fleet to Charleston harbor, and only waited for the first overt act of revolt to give him war- rant for arresting Calhoun and the other leaders. But the nullifiers nulli- fied their nullification, leaving the resolute and patriotic president riding a high tide of popular favor.

Jackson's pre-eminent service to the country was rendered in his battle with nullification. "The tariff was only the pretext," he said, "dissunion and a southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro." Thanks to him, that irre- pressible conflict had been postponed 25 years, until a great West should grow up and join hands with the East in saving the Union.

James K. Polk.

ately crowned with the Democratic nomination for president.

It was in the first year of the tele- graph, and when the name of Clay was flocked off as the nominee of the Whig convention at Baltimore those wisewomen of Washington who still re- garded Morse as an impostor said that the trick was easy, since anyone could have guessed who the Whig nominee would be. Three weeks afterward, when the inventor at the capital spelled out the name of Polk as the Democratic nominee the doubting Thomases were convinced that he was a fraud. They scoffed at such an ab- surdity and were not persuaded of the truth until the arrival of a train from Baltimore.

The obscurity of "Jim" Polk, which that snug, unsullied, undisputed little man of respectable abilities had pre- served on the eminence of the speak- er's chair, was deepened by the shin- ing fame of Van Buren, whom he had displaced at the convention, and of Clay, against whom he was matched before the people. Those two states- men had taken it for granted that they were to be the champions of their respective parties. History suspects that they concocted in a friendly visit two letters which appeared suspicious- ly close together and which were sus- piciously alike in discouraging the an- nexation of Texas at risk of war with Mexico.

Van Buren stood by his guns against annexation, going down in the Demo- cratic convention under the displeas- ure of the southern slaveholders and the alarm of northern doughfaces. Clay faltered in the campaign. Quibbling, qualifying and taking a back track, he went down at the election under the indignation of the abolitionists, who polled enough votes for their third ticket to cause his defeat.

Polk lost Tennessee at the polls, and is the only man, with the sole excep- tion of Wilson in 1916, who has been elected without his own state. For several days the national election was in doubt, with the result hanging on a complete count in New York. At last it was found that Polk had car- ried the state by 5,000—thanks to the Liberty party, which had drawn away more than that number of votes from "the great compromiser." Henry Clay had compromised his last chance for the presidency.

Zachary Taylor.

army of raw troops was outnumbered four to one. But he spurned Santa Anna's demand for his surrender, and, "with a little more grape" from Cap- tain Bragg's battery, he defeated the Mexicans.

The commanders in the two Mexican campaigns, Zachary Taylor and Win- field Scott, were as unlike as their popular nicknames would indicate—"Old Rough and Ready" and "Old Fuss and Feathers." "Old Rough and Ready" remained throughout his army service a simple American soldier, a capable officer in peace and a resource- ful one in war.

Obedient always to the civil author- ity, he retained a truly American dis- like of military ceremonial and man- ners.

He was as plain in his private life and with a wife as unaffected as him- self. This devoted companion made her home with him in military stockade and tents, sending her children as they came along back to the care of relatives, but refusing to be parted from her husband.

Like every man who has heard the seductive suggestion of his name for the presidency, Taylor was not long in yielding to it. Revising his own poor opinion of his qualifications in the light of their higher appraisal by others, he came to regard himself as the people's candidate and he an- nounced that he would run as such even if no party should nominate him.

The party preference of the old sol- dier was in doubt, with no other clue to it except his brother's illuminating remark that Zachary liked Henry Clay and American-made clothes. The Whigs nominated him without knowing where he stood on any question and they made no platform for him to stand on. It was a merry game with the great problems that confronted the nation.

After they had nominated Taylor, the Whigs became fearful for a time that the joke was on them. While they waited and no word came from their nominee at Baton Rouge, they took alarm lest he would not accept the honor from their party. But he had not received their letter of noti- fication. For they had neglected to pre- pay the postage on it, and "Old Rough and Ready" was refusing to receive all unpaid mail.

Millard Fillmore.

tier president. For western New York was an outpost when he was born there of New England parents. After receiving about the same kind of schooling as our other log-cabin pres- dents, he was bound out to learn the trade of wool carder.

The one enduring act of the Fill- more administration was taken when it sent Commodore Perry to knock at the long-closed gate of Japan, and, with the gift of a toy railroad and a toy telegraph, to tempt the Japanese to come out of their hermit seclusion. The rest is politics.

As American men struggled to rise from the bottom in the more primitive days of the country, their women of- ten failed to keep up with them. By the time half of Fillmore's predeces- sors gained the presidency, their wives were either dead, worn out or lagging behind.

Mrs. Fillmore, finding herself with- out strength or ambition to reign with her husband, her place was taken by a daughter. This girl of eighteen, Miss Mary Abigail, was enough of a new woman to have insisted on fitting herself by a course in a normal school to earn an independent living. Being obligated to teach a certain length of time after graduating, she went, on teaching school even after her father became vice president. She kept at it until her mother summoned her to preside over the White House, where she promptly induced congress to in- stall a library, the mansion having been until then a bookless desert.

A month after the end of her hus- band's term Mrs. Fillmore was dead. Next Miss Mary died of cholera, and then, after a tour of Europe, the pathetic loneliness of a retired pres- ident was relieved by a marriage with a wealthy widow.

Fillmore had tried to avert this re- tirement by an unsuccessful effort to be nominated to succeed himself. Four years afterward he attempted to break the retirement and return to the presidency. Although he had both the Knownothing and Whig nom- inations, he ran third in the election. He lived on in his Buffalo home until the very year when another Buffalo- nian, Grover Cleveland, started for the White House by way of the shrivellity of Erie county.

Franklin Pierce.

ing victory than any other president had had since Monroe. He had the man- date and the opportunity to be pres- ident of the whole Union. With all his good qualities of head and heart, he was not broad enough to be more than the servant of a section, "of those who placed me here," as he ex- pressed it.

The new president's appointment of Jefferson Davis to be secretary of war identified his administration at the out- set with the aggressive faction in the south. Under its counsels Pierce not only surrendered to the ambitions of the slave power for expansion over the north and west, but also for its expansion into foreign lands.

Slavery was in its last throes ev- erywhere. Great Britain had abolished it in her West Indian islands, Mexico had abolished it next door to our own slave states. Even Spain was tend- ing toward the freeing of the slaves in Cuba when the American ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain met in Belgium and issued the "Ostend manifesto." That shameful document proclaimed the threat that if the Span- ish government should refuse to sell us Cuba we would take the island by force.

At the same time congress at home was repealing the Missouri comp- promise and wiping out the dead line against slavery, which had been drawn a quarter of a century before. This threw open Kansas to a wild scramble between settlers who wished the new territory to be free and those who wished it to be slave.

Then and there the Civil war began. "Border ruffians," as the north called the settlers, who rushed in from Mis- souri and other slave states, and set- tlers no less rough in their fighting who poured in from the free states, quickly turned that primeval into "Bleeding Kansas." Rival territorial governments were set up by the two factions, and Pierce threw the weight of the federal power on the side of those who were desperately striving to create another slave state.

The whole country was drawn into the struggle, and the Republican party sprang into life. At the election in the middle of his term, Pierce saw the Democratic representation in the house cut down one-half and the opposition sweep in with a big majority.

The Moth and the Flame.
A naturalist asserts that many in- sects will fly toward a flame for the same reason that a plant seeks the light. But the light must be intense to produce a marked result. Toward a candle flame the insect moves hesi- tantly, but in the case of a concen- trated light travels with great rap- idity to its death.

The Doughnut Band.
Twenty young Salvation army las- ties who cooked doughnuts for the soldiers in France have organized a brass band in Philadelphia.

In the Game of Life.
When a man plays the game it is frequently his last card.—Boston Transcript.

Properly Rebuked.
The father and a friend were enjoy- ing a smoke on the porch and dully threw the almost finished cigar on the lawn. Junior picked it up, ran to his mother and exclaimed: "Look, when daddy threw this mother, didn't he hit her away with that stuff just be- cause he had company?"

Match Makings.
"The makings of a match" are wood, phosphorus, chlorate of potash, resin, whitening and powdered flint.

Nary a Law.
If you must have something with a kick in it there's no law against your getting a mule.—Boston Transcript.

Practice Diligence.
Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursuance of it, employ- ing so as not lightly or without rea- sonable occasion to neglect it in any of those times which are usually, and by the custom of prudent persons and good husbands, employed in it.—Jer- emy Taylor.

Frolicsome Birds and Fishes.
The crane will amuse itself some- times by running round in circles and throwing small pebbles and bits of wood into the air. Other water-birds can any time be observed at their frolics, chasing the water or diving after each other.

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Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

Ornamental Thimbles.
At one time, apart from the shape, which is imperative, thimbles were decorated with all kinds of precious stones at the tip—and these were, of course, designated more for ornament than use, when it was the fashion, as Sheridan remarks, for one ladies to play "at fine work," according to the Irish World. Ladies in our grandmothers' days, besides seeing to the household and personal linen, generally worked in delicate material in silk and satins, when a smaller thimble was brought into play and used with some of the wiliness of the fan.

Romantic Bohemia.
All Bohemia is a land of romance. In the hills and mountains there are picturesque castles perched upon the craggy mountains or concealed cleverly in rocky clefts. The very name Bohemia is associated with wild and wonderful legends of the rude barbaric ages. It has been the battleground of nations. Today it is the land of story and legend, as in the olden days it was the land of loyal knights and robber barons.—Youth's Companion.

The Blighter Blighted.
There is nothing that quite so quickly and so definitely marks a man or a woman as being ill-bred as ingratitude. Being rude, ungracious, impolite, inconsiderate, bad-mannered, is evidence of the grossest ignorance and worse—evidence of utter contempt of mankind. The ungrateful can and do blight the happiness and comfort of people many times, but in the end they themselves are the real victims.—Silent Partner.

Wonderful Asphalt Lake.
The asphalt lake of Trinidad is situated at Brighton, 12 miles west of San Fernando, 27 miles south of Port of Spain, and about half a mile from the gulf of Paria. The lake itself is a flat area of approximately 120 acres, forming a basin surrounded by a low hill. The original elevation of the lake surface was 137½ feet above sea level, but mining operations had lowered this elevation to about 130 feet in 1913.

Old Use of Mirrors.
Mirrors were used, by Anglo-Saxon women, slung to their girdles. The same custom obtained in the time of Elizabeth and James I. They formed the center of many fashions at that period. Before glass was invented, horn was used.

Beetles' Blood for Warts.
A Peruvian doctor states that the blood of certain beetles found in Peru has been used from the time immemorial by the natives for curing warts. Under it these growths turn white, as if cauterized by an acid.

Huge Waste of Coal.
It has been estimated that the electric power industry in Great Britain is wasting 55,000,000 tons of coal annually, due to a lack of centralization and standardization.

Great Railway Center.
There are 258 railway stations, within a six-mile radius of St. Paul's cathedral, London, while within a twenty-mile radius there are nearly 400.

World's Debt to Safety Pin.
Perhaps the first scientific and successful effort to prevent human suffering entailed by accidents was the safety pin.

Many Reasons for Insomnia.
Whenever sleep becomes coy and must be wooed it is a sign that something has gone amiss and must be remedied. To obtain sleep then becomes a search for a complex mental, emotional or physical thorn in the side. Loss of sleep may be due to some physical thorn such as an overburdened intestine or stomach, an abscessed tooth root, thickened tonsils, a skin irritated or cold, or an infection in some hidden, walled-off area of the anatomy. Equally as often some unconscious memory of financial reverses or difficulties, domestic complications or some other work banishes sleep.

Hanged for Not Drinking.
An old English story tells of "the sinner of Bawtry who was hanged for leaving his ale." It arises from the story that on the way to the gibbet where Bawtry malefactors expiated their crimes it was the custom to halt the procession at one spot, and give the criminal a farewell drink of beer. A sinner, marked for death, contemptuously refused the proffered draught and was promptly hanged. By just as many minutes later as he had declined to dally a breathless horseman arrived with a reprieve!

Still Hope.
Betty was talking with her mother about her little brother, and her mother said: "Betty, isn't it funny. Stuart and daddy have blue eyes, while you and I have green eyes?" Betty, thinking deeply, finally said: "Never mind, mother, ours will get ripe some time."

Comment of the Week

Throws Off His Straightjacket

Governor Cox announces that "my straightjacket is off." The admission is rather a frank one, but who put him in the straightjacket, and how long has he been wearing it?

We have right along suspected that Messrs. Murphy, Brennan and Taggart had some assurance from him before giving him the nomination, but later events seemed to indicate that President Wilson had him tied hand and foot when Mr. Cox asserted that he and the President were in perfect accord.

Perhaps Mr. Cox has seen the futility of allying himself with these doubtful elements of Democracy, and is now going to make an out-in-the-open man's fight of it.

It is more glorious for Governor Cox to go down giving fair battle than it is to be beaten by the brand of Wilson upon him or the ignominy of defeat due to a Tammany association.

The Democratic Administration spent \$7,000,000 on a naval training camp in Virginia after the armistice was signed.

The Importance of the Vice Presidency

For some unknown reason, usually the contest for the Vice Presidency does not arouse the interest and careful attention that it should. The office is a most important one—second only to the Presidency itself—and the voters should weigh the capabilities and characters of those aspiring for that high office in just the same degree as they do in the case of the Presidential candidates.

The Vice President is the President of the Senate, and it is important that he should be of the highest type obtainable. Presiding over a legislative body of this kind—composed of some of the keenest minds in the country—superior intelligence, a broadness of vision, a constant and vigilant concern for the country's welfare and a tolerant attitude for the opinions of the various members, are but a few of the requisites needed.

The people of the country will have their choice between the Governor of Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge—whose experience and record stamp him as most desirable, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose conduct of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy has been so severely criticised.

It is well to bear in mind, that should the office of President become vacated through death or disability, the Vice President would automatically succeed to this highest office.

Governor Coolidge has every qualification that is needed to properly conduct the office he is the candidate for, and his reputation and character—public and private—is beyond reproach.

Two hundred and sixty-five bureaus have been found that have been doing press-agent work for the present Democratic administration at a cost to the people of \$2,500,000 a year, and thus have the people been taxed to poison their minds with partisan propaganda.

Amercanism the Keynote

In sharp contrast to the bombast and villification of the Democratic candidate, is the note of Americanism that seems to have a place in almost every public utterance of Senator Harding. "World leadership" and all its ills have no place in the program of the activities of the Republican party. Senator Harding is cognizant of the dangers that would beset America were it to ally itself with old-world politics and the tricky and secret diplomats of Europe.

America has progressed and will continue to go forward without the "advice" of the continental politicians, whose jealousies and intrigues would create havoc to the well-being of America.

World problems that concern the United States will be solved to our satisfaction, but we cannot in any degree submerge that freedom of action that has always characterized America's activities. "America first and always" should be the principle to guide our activities. We are a charitable and benevolent nation, but our first duty is charity and benevolence to America.

Radicalism, Socialism, Bolshevism and the other isms have never a whit kept in motion our forward march of progress. The Old World has stood still, while in the 144 years since our birth we have accomplished more than the rest of the peoples combined.

"America first and always" is indeed a safe principle to follow.

The Democratic Administration spent \$60,000,000 on a powder plant at Nitro, W. Va., and sold it for eight million, along with supplies which inventoried nearly ten million dollars.

Aftermath of the Conventions

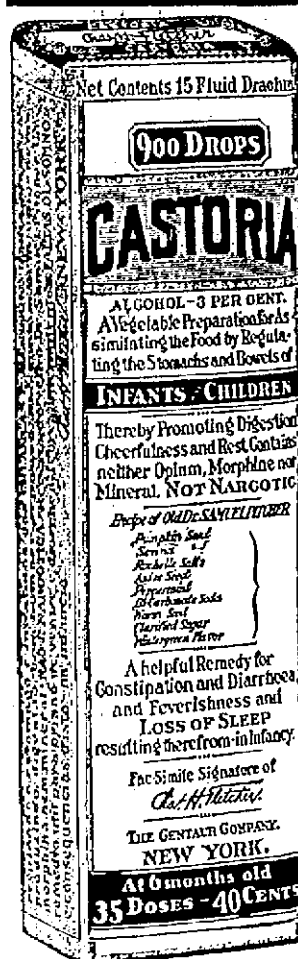
The harmony that followed in the wake of the Republican convention is manifest on every side. The selection of Messrs. Harding and Coolidge has been accepted as the best that could have been possibly made. The dignified and statesmanlike campaign being pursued by Senator Harding has won for the Republican party many who were previously hide-bound Democrats.

The logic and intelligence that stand out in every utterance of Governor Coolidge makes it apparent that the country will have the services of one of the most desirable persons in America. The bitterness and disappointment that followed the convention of the Democrats have been intensified and political scars have been caused that refuse to heal. The Tammany delegates who were mainly responsible for the nomination of Messrs. Cox and Roosevelt have felt the slight given them when Governor Cox's mind and President Wilson's become in "thorough accord."

William Jennings Bryan does not seem to show any enthusiasm for the party ticket, and even the camouflage appointment of the "dry" Mr. White as the head of the National Committee has failed to impress the "peerless one" as being otherwise than a "wet bid for a dry vote."

Excellent Advice.
Let your sleep be necessary and healthful, not idle and expensive of time, beyond the needs and conveniences of nature; and sometimes be curious to see the preparation which the sun makes, when he is coming forth from his chambers in the east.—Jeremy Taylor.

Odd Animal Friendships.
Sometimes a dog will adopt another animal in the oddest fashion. There was a case where a female bob-tailed sheep dog made friends with an old hen which shared its kennel. When the animal had puppies the bird brooded over them and kept them warm during the mother's absence.



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WHY Knowledge Quells Fear in Human Heart

Emerson says: "Always do what you are afraid to do." This is a splendid rule for cultivating courage; but an even better rule would be, "Always investigate what you are afraid of." Is the advice of Anne Boyan McCall in Delineator. Examine into the cause of your fear; look into it, and find out what it is.

When we go forward and investigate the things we are afraid of, we are very likely to find in them something actually helpful. Is it the opinion of others we fear? If we could make up our minds to go toward them and try to understand them, we should find that, instead of things to fear, they are either things that are not worth troubling about or else they are things that would be an actual help to us.

Going toward life instead of away from it, learning to face, yes, and investigate, whatever frightens us, whether our fear be a physical fear, a mental one, or a spiritual one, this is practicing bravery, and this at last is to attain to self-forgiveness and the merging of our lives in others.

Brave thoughts (unselfish thoughts), the sayings and doings of brave, unselfish men and women; the biography or autobiography of brave lives; the committing to memory of verses that are full of spiritual bravery; the daily conscious effort to investigate and understand lives and beliefs and interests that are different from our own, all these will help us to cultivate that bravery which is at heart thought of others, and that conscious and loving thought of others which is not alone bravery but a perpetual enrichment of life.

COME NEAR FOR PROTECTION

Why Birds Prefer to Make Their Nests in Proximity to Human Habitations.

What is the real explanation of the fact that so many of our birds nest so near our dwellings and yet show such unfriendliness when we come near them? Their apparent confidence, on the one hand, contradicts their suspicion on the other. Is it because we have here the workings of a new instinct which has not yet adjusted itself to the workings of the older instinct of solitude for the safety of the nest and young? My own interpretation is that birds are not drawn near us by any sense of greater security in our vicinity. It is evident from the start that there is an initial fear of us to be overcome. How, then, could the sense of greater safety in our presence arise? Fear and trust do not spring from the same root. Hunted animals pursued by wolves or hounds will at times take refuge in the haunts of men, not because they expect human protection, but because they are desperate, and oblivious to everything save some means of escape. If the hunted deer or fox rushes into open shed or a barn door, it is because it is desperately hard pressed, and sees and knows nothing but some object or situation that it may place between itself and its deadly enemy. The great fear obliterates all minor fears.—John Burroughs in Harper's Magazine.

The earl of Portarlington, who was one of the first to volunteer for service during the railway strike in England, relates the following story: A boy scout on duty at one of the London termini, feeling the pangs of hunger about eleven o'clock one morning, began a vigorous attack on a substantial lunch he had brought with him. A gentleman passing by was moved to remark: "My boy, if you eat much now you won't have any appetite for your dinner." To which the smart little fellow replied: "Well, I guess if I haven't any appetite I shan't want any dinner." The gentleman had no more to say.

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Why "Long Tom" Is Honored.

Long Tom, a 42-pound gun, was originally French property, a part of the armament of the French line-of-battle ship *Bache*, captured by the British in 1795 and sold to the Americans. It was used during the French attack on Hayti in 1804, then was dismounted until 1812. Next it was placed on the General Armstrong, which ran the blockade of the British at New Orleans, September 8, 1814. This vessel ran into the bay near Horta, Fayal, for water after an encounter with a British squadron, in which she was rendered helpless. Long Tom was dismantled and lay at Fayal till it was brought to New York on the steamship *Vega*, April 13, 1893, through the efforts of Colonel Reid, the son of the commander of the General Armstrong.

Why Judges Should Visit Prisons.

Lord Phillimore, late lord justice of appeal, holds that it is part of the duty of judges to visit prisons from time to time. "In this way," he said to an interviewer, "a judge gets to know what prison is like, and what the punishment he metes out entails to those he has to sentence."

Lord Phillimore has been on the treadmill and has seen men working on it. The suggestion recently put to an American judge, that judges on their elevation should serve a term of imprisonment by way of apprenticeship, he characterizes as too topsyturvy to be considered.—Continental Edition of the London Mail.

Why Judge Dons Black Cap.

The custom of putting on a black cap—really a square piece of black cloth—observed by judges when sentencing a prisoner to death is a relic of the ancient days when covering the head was a sign of mourning. The judge, therefore, in putting on the black cap, is assuming mourning in view of the fact that he is about to pronounce the forfeit of a life.—London Tit-Bits.

How to Extinguish Burning Oil.

A fire which water has no power to extinguish is soon caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp. In every house where kerosene is burned a bucket of sand should be kept in a place accessible to all the inmates, for it will instantly extinguish burning oil.

CAPS GIVE GOOD PROTECTION

Weights to Hold Down Covers on Hay Crop Can Be Made of Concrete—How They Are Made.

To secure sweet, mold-free hay, cover the haycocks with a canvas or muslin cover. Good weights to hold down the covers can be made of concrete. Mix one part cement to two parts sand; mold them like doughnuts or cakes, embed a galvanized wire loop in each, and set them inside in a damp place for seven days before using.

Season of Peril.

At this season of the year it is folly to enter your bedroom without turning on the light. Also do not attempt to sit on the edge of the bed unless you are sure the bed is there, for this is house-cleaning time and the women folks may have decided to put the bed on the other side of the room this year, so it is well to be careful, for you never can tell.—Knox Messenger.

That Dose Should Be Effective.

"What are you treating me for, doctor?"
"Loss of memory. You have owed me a bill of \$60 for two years."—Boston Transcript.

Another Question.

A French woman claims to understand the language of frogs. But will she give the frog a chance to talk?

Reward of Duty.

The reward of duty is the power to fulfill another.—George Eliot.

Special Bargains

Fall and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 10 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

ONE DIP NOT ENOUGH TO CURE SHEEP SCAB

One Reason Is That All Eggs Have Not Been Killed.

Important That Second Treatment Be Made Before Mites Which May Hatch Out Have Had Chance to Deposit More Eggs.

A single dipping usually fails to rid a flock of sheep from scab, according to findings of specialists of the United States department of agriculture reported in Farmers' Bulletin 713.

The apparent reason is either that all the females in the course of depositing eggs, at which time they appear especially tenacious of life, or all the eggs already deposited have not been destroyed by the dipping; consequently, after the eggs which may have escaped the first dipping have had an opportunity to complete their incubation, it is essential to dip the sheep again.

It is also essential that the second dipping take place before any mites which may hatch out after the first



Dipping Sheep in Cement Vat.

dipping have had time to become mature and deposit more eggs. As the eggs on the body of the host usually require 4 days' incubation, sometimes a week, and probably never more than 10 days, and as 10 to 12 days are necessary for the young mites after hatching to grow to maturity, mate, and deposit their eggs, it would appear that the best time for the second dipping is about 10 days after the first, as all the eggs will have hatched, while practically none of the new generation of mites will have developed sufficiently to deposit eggs. Practical experience has shown that the second dipping may be delayed until the fourteenth day without unfavorably affecting the results of the treatment, but wherever possible it is preferable to follow the 10-day rule.

Copies of Bulletin 713 will be furnished, upon request, by the department at Washington, D. C.

PLANTING ENDIVE IN AUGUST

Is King of Winter Salads and There Is Plenty of Room at This Time of Year.

Ordinary endive is the king of all winter salads that are in reach of the ordinary gardener. It should be planted from the first to the middle of August. The green curled varieties are best. There is always plenty of room in the gardens at this time of year, therefore sow the rows wide enough apart to allow banking with earth. Thin the plants to stand about four inches apart. Having it that close together will not produce large heads, but they will be finer in texture and more tender.

By the time the first freeze is expected this will be a hedgerow. Lift the outer leaves, pressing boards against the sides of the row and hold them in place with stakes. Leave it until in danger from freezing weather, then draw earth against the boards and add straw covering.

GETTING RID OF QUACK GRASS

Three-Year Crop Rotation, Including Grain, Clover and Corn, Is Excellent Plan.

A three-year crop rotation—small grain, clover and corn—and a two-year crop rotation—corn and rye or early potatoes and rye—also afford an excellent opportunity for getting rid of quack grass. Extra expense required by extra tillage will in most cases be largely made up by increased yields.

INVESTING IN FOREST CROP

Less Actual Cash Called for Than in Any Other Form of Enterprise on Many Farms.

A forest crop calls for less actual outlay of cash in proportion to the final income than any other form of enterprise. An investment of \$10 to \$15 an acre, with a small annual carrying charge, in 40 to 50 years will produce a return equivalent to from 4 to 6 per cent compound interest for the period involved.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

HERZOG CARL EDUARD.

Legislature of Saxe-Coburg
Confiscated His Property.

Herzog Carl Eduard, former duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who refused the offer of \$1,250,000 in cash for his shooting castle at Aberlath, his property at Lichtenberg and his household effects. The legislature of the grand duchy then confiscated everything and gave him nothing.

TENNESSEE'S VOTE ON SUFFRAGE FINAL

Ratification Legal, Attorney General Rules and Executive Won't Let Antis Upset It.

Nashville.—Governor Roberts in a statement said that, as he had been informed by Attorney General Thompson that the ratification of the suffrage amendment by the Tennessee legislature was complete, he would countenance no attempt of the minority to nullify the ratification and the will of the majority by fighting or otherwise.

"I will exercise and bring to bear all the legal and legitimate powers of the office of governor to consummate in an orderly and legal manner the certification of the action of the legislature to the proper federal officials," the statement said.

Governor Roberts feels that he has a legal right to sign the certificate and forward it to Secretary of State Coby without delay, but he told friends that out of respect to the courts he would defer action until the injunction had been dissolved. Several decisions of the Tennessee Supreme Court have held that a governor is not subject to the mandate of any court.

The attorney general will appear before the Chancery Court to seek the dissolution of the temporary writ of injunction granted restraining Governor Roberts and other state officials from transmitting to the State Department in Washington the certification of Tennessee's ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

The anti-suffrage filibusters of the house, who ran away early to Decatur, Ala., just across the state line, in order to break a quorum and prevent the tabling of the motion to reconsider the ratification resolution, are still there. They have declared their intention of remaining until the end of the special session, if necessary, in order to enforce their demand that the amendment be postponed until the next regular session of the legislature.

Their departure is not regarded seriously, however, for without the journal of the house showing the absence of a quorum, through parliamentary tactics, the motion to reconsider was tabled and the resolution sent back to the senate, from which it will be transmitted to Governor Roberts.

Both suffrage and anti-suffrage forces are beginning to leave Nashville and return to their homes. Only the leaders are remaining to watch the further development of the fight.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

ANTWERP, BELGIUM.—Hannes Kolehmainen, the "Flying Finn" of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the Marathon, the premier event of the Olympiad, in the stadium here. His time for the 26 miles 385 yards was 2 hours 32 minutes 35.45 seconds. Lossman of Estonia was second and Valerio of Italy third. The first American was Joe Organ, in seventh place.

LONDON.—The London Times says it understands that Great Britain has agreed to recognize the independence of Egypt.

PITTSBURGH.—The traffic is improving in the iron and steel districts.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The forces of General Wrangel have checked the Bolsheviks and have driven them back across the Danube river. He is pursuing the enemy.

MELBOURNE.—The Prince of Wales, having concluded his visit to Australia, sailed on the cruiser Renown for Samoa, en route to England, through the Panama canal.

ANTWERP.—With a total of 158 points, more than double the amount of any other nation and greater than the combined figures of England and Finland, America is assured of first honor in the 1920 Olympic games.

Charles F. Branch, swimming instructor at the Burlington, Vt., community beach, and Paul Brummer, of that city, swam across Lake Champlain, the first time the lake has ever been crossed by swimmers. Branch was in the water six hours and a half, while Brummer crossed in seven hours and 35 minutes. The men started from Willsboro Point, N. Y.

BOLSHEVIKI FLEE BEFORE POLES

Russian Reds in Panicky Retreat,
Hard Pressed, 100 Miles
From Warsaw.

SEVEN DIVISIONS CRUSHED.

Some 600 French Officers Aid Weygand
in Directing Counter Blow—Moscow
Peace Delegates Hand
Peace Terms to Dombek.

PREMIER MILLERAND HAILS
"VICTORY SAVING POLAND."

Paris.—Congratulations to the French diplomatic and military missions in Poland "for the part which they played in the victory of the Polish armies" have been sent to the French minister at Warsaw by Premier Millerand.

In another telegram, addressed to J. J. Jusserand, head of the French mission, the premier asks that congratulations be offered to General Pilsudski "for the glory with which the Polish army has just covered itself."

"France," says the latter message, "which always had faith in the patriotism of the Polish people, welcomes with joy a victory saving Poland and assuring the accomplishment of her historical destinies."

Paris.—The Polish success on the right and center continues to develop favorably and the Red troops that have been attacking Warsaw are in full flight along the road to Bialystok to escape General Pilsudski's enveloping movement.

Warsaw dispatches report that air-men declare that the Red fugitives on the Bialystok road have abandoned artillery and caissons and even heavy machine guns. The Poles say that in this area no less than seven enemy divisions have ceased to exist as fighting factors.

Polish troops entered Brest-Litovsk. The Bolsheviks are in almost utter rout on all fronts about Warsaw. The Poles are consolidating their victories and bringing up reserves which neutral observers were unaware they had.

One of the latest military achievements of the Poles is the capture of many towns and villages in the vicinity of the Silesian town of Katowitz, where street battles between French and Germans resulted in scores of casualties during the last few days. Fighting, which is fierce in some localities, still continues between troops and the citizens' guard throughout the Katowitz region.

Some 600 French officers are either actively in command of the forces that are freeing Warsaw from the Russian Soviet menace or are aiding the Polish commanders.

The Polish advance on the north has been at least 60 miles, the official Polish communiqué declares, and has resulted in the capture of Pulask and Bielsk. The latter is 100 miles northeast of Warsaw, the most distant point thus far gained by the Polish fighters.

London.—Russia has made a definite promise to recognize Polish independence.

As officially announced at Moscow, the terms, summarized, are as follows:

Article 1. Complete recognition of Polish independence.

Article 2. Renunciation by Russia of all indemnity claims on Poland.

Article 3. The Polish frontiers to remain as previously outlined by Earl Curzon, except that some additional territory be granted Poland east of Bialystok and Sholin.

Article 4. Poland must reduce her army to 50,000 men, plus 10,000 for administrative work, as workers and in the civil guard.

Article 5. Demobilization must be completed in accordance with the preceding clause within a month.

Articles 6, 7 and 8 stipulate, and specify reductions in armaments.

Article 9 provides that hostilities cease within 72 hours after the terms are signed.

WIVES MAY GO ON TRADE SHIPS.

Benson Issues Order to Stop Resignations From Merchant Marine.

New York.—An order permitting wives of officers of the United States merchant marine to accompany their husbands on voyages has been issued by Admiral Benson from Captain Paul Foley, director of operations, pointed out that the merchant marine was in danger of losing some of the best personnel if existing requirements were not changed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO MEET.

President Wilson Issues Call for First Gathering.

Washington.—President Wilson has issued the call for the first meeting of the League of Nations, but the document will not be made public by the United States, the state Department announced.

The President has forwarded the call to the secretary of the League of Nations, through whom it will be issued. It was announced at the White House.

Massachusetts will have 50 delegates and 30 alternates at the National convention of the American Legion at Cleveland, Sept. 27 and 28. The state has had the largest official representation at each of the two previous National gatherings, and the officials hope that it will again have that honor this year.

CONSTANCE SUNQUIST.

Little Girl Who Swam
Culebra Cut Manacled.

Little Miss Constance Sunquist, nine-year-old Panama canal zone girl, who swam the Culebra cut of the canal with her hands and feet tied.

AMERICAN WORKERS UNDER FIRE IN ADANA

Their Buildings Frequently Pepp-
ered by Turks in Attacks
on French Garrison.

Constantinople.—Showered nightly with Turkish bullets and facing famine, eighteen American workers of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East have been besieged in Adana, Asia Minor, since June 20. Twice the French troops holding Adana have fought their way to Mersina, the nearest port, and have returned with heavy losses.

A flour cargo of the American Relief Commission for beleaguered Adana is waiting at Mersina. The railway has been demolished and supplies can reach Adana only by motor trucks, heavily convoyed, with great loss of life, through the 60-mile stretch controlled by the followers of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, who are determined to starve out the French in Adana.

The siege of the city was described to the correspondent by Webster Anderson of Crawfordsville, Ind., who has arrived in Constantinople after escaping from Adana on August 7 and walking southeast to the Mediterranean. The Turks encircling Adana have little artillery, according to Anderson, and consequently make raids chiefly at night, when the entire town is raked. Thus far the Americans have not been injured, but their buildings have been peppered and they have not been able to leave the compounds at night.

The French artillery in Adana kills many Turks and affords cover for the troops, which make frequent sallies into the surrounding farms and vineyards for food. The Americans are maintaining soup kitchens and workshops for 10,000 Armenian refugees. All the orphans of Adana with the exception of 300 have been sent to Cyprus.

The Americans are Doris Nevla of the Colony Club of New York, daughter of the composer, Ethelbert Nevin; Mrs. Emily R. Block of New York; Miss Adelaide Crane of Quincy, Ill.; Miss Ruth W. Henry of Amherst, Mass.; Miss Nan Lowe of Avis, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. William Dault of Montclair, N. J.; Philip Leon Florin of Springfield, Mass.; Wilson Bowle of Woburn, Mass.; George W. Patterson of Randolph, Vt.; William Rambo and his wife of Philadelphia; Earl H. Seeley of San Angelo, Tex.; the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Webb of Boston and the Misses Clara Russell and Margaret A. Owens.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Secretary Payne has announced the resignation of Swager Shercley of Louisville, Ky., as director of finances of railroad administration, effective September 1. D. C. Porteus, assistant director of finance, has been designated acting director.

A demand is growing in Washington that the Kenyon committee on campaign expenditures call on James M. Cox for information and names of witnesses to substantiate his charges of a \$15,000,000 slush fund.

Plans for the relief of Poland will be announced definitely by the State Department or White House.

The proclamation declaring suffrage for women will be effective immediately.

The net increase in postal saving deposits for July was \$300,000, as against a decrease of \$859,000 in June. Total deposits in the United States on August 1, \$5,157,604,664.

The State Department officially denied a press report from London that President Wilson has protested against the reported action of the San Sebastian conference in adopting a plan for a general staff to direct the military and naval efforts of the League of Nations.

The threatened coal shortage is not worrying people in Shelburne, N. Y. A veritable coal mine lies at the bottom of the shallow Deerfield river and all one has to do to obtain fuel is to wade out into the stream and get it up. The coal, seventy tons in all, was dumped by the river when fifteen cars were derailed.

IRISH POLICE CHIEF KILLED

Reports of Killings Come to Bel-
fast From Many County
Seats in Ireland.

MOB RIOTS IN LISBURN.

Swanzy, Accused in Death of Mayor
MacCurraigh, Shot Leaving Church.
Torch Is Applied to Homes of
Sinn Féiners.

Belfast, Ireland.—Police Inspector Swanzy, against whom a verdict of wilful murder was given by a coroner's jury in connection with the assassination of Mayor MacCurraigh in March, was shot dead while proceeding to his home from church at Lisburn, to which town he had been transferred after the finding of the coroner's jury.

Official telegrams received indicate that there have been organized onslaughts against the Irish constabulary, and that thus far during the week end seven have been killed.

A patrol sergeant and three men at Dundalk were suddenly confronted by six armed men, who fired. Constable Brennan fell dead and Constables Isbell and Witherden, recruited from the English army, were badly wounded. Sergeant Maunsell was shot dead at Naoroom, County Cork.

A police patrol was ambushed near Nans, County Kildare. A constable was killed and a sergeant seriously wounded. Two constables are missing.

Constable O'Hanlon was shot dead at Killyrush.

While Police Sergeant Thomas Craddock was walking through King street, Athlone, with a constable a dozen shots were fired at him. Several of them took effect, and Craddock died 15 minutes later at a hospital.

The killing of Inspector Swanzy was among the most daring of a long series. Congregations were leaving all the Protestant churches at the time and converging on the scene of the shooting. The officer had been with his mother and sister in attendance upon the services at Christ Church and had reached the corner of Railway street, where he resided.

Here three men, armed with rifles, confronted Swanzy and fired on him in the presence of his horrified family. Swanzy fell, but to make doubly sure the assassins discharged their weapons again into his body.

Turning, the assassins ran along Castle street. The congregation was just emerging from Lisburn Cathedral. Captain Woods, commandant of the Lisburn branch of the Ulster Volunteers, made a dash for the assassins, although only armed with a stick. The assassins fired on Wood, a bullet shattering the stick in his hand. He was not injured.

The murderers then fired at other persons who had joined in the pursuit, but without effect, and jumped into a waiting taxicab and drove off toward Belfast. All the roads converging on the city were promptly controlled by police and military, but the assassins escaped.

The verdict at the MacCurraigh inquest found Premier Lloyd George, Viscount French, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and others, including Swanzy, guilty of murder. Applause followed the mention of Swanzy's name, and it was deemed advisable to transfer him to Lisburn, an overwhelmingly Unionist center.

In some quarters here the belief is expressed that the shooting of Swanzy was an attempt to intimidate the government in connection with the incarceration of Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork.

Rioting broke out in Lisburn as a result of the assassination of Swanzy. An attempt was made to wreck the shop of a Sinn Féin leader within 40 yards of the scene of the crime, and only intervention by Ulster Volunteers prevented it.

The crowd then attacked the residence of a Nationalist Republican, who fled from a window. His assailants returned the fire and wounded him.

The crowds were out to burn the house of every Nationalist in Lisburn. Doors were wrested from windows that previously had been smashed, and fire raiders entered buildings calmly to complete their destruction.

ITCHY BLISTERS ALL OVER FACE

Skin Sore and Red, Had to Scratch,
Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.



"My sister had a cat scratch and blisters formed all over her face. The skin was sore and red, and itched so that she had to scratch and irritate the breaking out. She lost her sleep at night. The breaking out developed into large sore eruptions and it caused disfigurement."

"Then she used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and she used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Miss Madeline Scola, 163 Spruce St., S. Manchester, Conn.

Cuticura For All Toilet Uses

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for your skin and all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. Unlike strongly medicated soaps, Cuticura Soap is ideal for the complexion because so delicate, so fragrant and so creamy.

Cuticura Talcum is soft and cooling the skin and gives a lovely finish. It is the only talcum that is truly pure. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are sold everywhere. Cuticura, Dept. R, Malden, Mass.

BEDS and BEDDING

This is a wonderful opportunity for you to supply
your beds and bedding needs for now and hereafter

Fine Brass Beds that ought to be \$25.00
\$18.75
Brass Beds that ought to be \$30.00
\$22.50
Brass Beds that ought to be \$40.00
\$30.00
Pure Silk Floss Mattresses that ought to be \$20.00
\$17.98

SOLID MAHOGANY ROUND TIP TOP TABLES

24 inch top with curved clawfoot base
ought to be \$24.00
\$15.75
Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands ought to be \$15.00
\$11.25

TITUS'

August Clearance Sale

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street

Friday, July 18, 1919

Friday, July 16, 1920

DEPOSITS \$11,255,829.67 \$11,713,488.33

INCREASE = = = = \$457,658.66

IDLE DOLLARS STAND STILL

It is a well known fact that the wages of idleness is demotion. Just so with idle dollars; they stand still and therefore cannot increase.

Give your funds the opportunity of working safely at liberal interest at the Industrial Trust Company.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

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1 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND
AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232, Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

An Order
Promptly
Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods
are Pure
Absolutely

IN FALL CLOTHES

Milady's Garb Must Be Very Tight or Very Loose.

No Happy Medium Is Indicated by Styles Arriving in Larger Cities From Paris.

It's time to start altering last year's clothes for next fall, or saving money for new ones, advises a New York fashion correspondent. The female finery districts of the larger cities are now receiving the first shipments of Parisian fall styles.

Suits and coats have changed materially from those of the last winter season. In suits, the new features are choker or Robespierre collars, long, hip-reducing coats, lavish fur and pile fabric trappings, and loose mandarin coat and kimono sleeve.

A typical model for the fall of 1920, much oiled in shop windows, comes in navy blue furs. The jacket is cut like a loose kimono with deep armholes extending into flowing sleeves which fall over tight, long cuffs of moleskin; a close-fitting choker collar is also used. The kimono jacket is belted at the back, but shorter and fuller than those of yesterday.

Although a majority of the new suits seem to be variations of this mandarin type, a shipment from one leading Parisian house employs the fitted basque jacket with Robespierre collar and tight, fitted sleeves. But there is no happy medium. The autumnal garb of milady of fashion must be either very loose or very tight.

If the general effect is one of tightness, then the long glove fitting coat is used. This is often trimmed with broad or wide embroideries, trailing from the lapel to the end of the coat. Vests or gilets are still used, but are quite eccentric and entirely free from frilly feminine blandishments. Many suits are made with white kid vests embroidered in silk or metallic threads. Vests of the same material quite gay with colored stenciling are also seen.

The strictly tailored skirt of the spring suits alternates in favor with the drapy, peg-topped ones that almost billow about the shins. Fur bottoms

GREEN CREPE GARDEN SMOCK



Here is shown a garden smock designed in green crepe with embroidery of white. It is a charming addition to the costume and is decorative as well as useful.

CLOTHES FOR THE WEE TOTS

Green Apparently the Popular Summer Color for Gingham and Chambray Garments.

Warm weather is bringing out some charming little wash frocks for the wee tots' summer wardrobe. These are different, too, from the wash frocks which little girls have been wearing under heavy winter coats. There are new gingham, for instance, with straight lines or long-waisted effects of green and white check, the skirt made straight and the bodice on the bias or vice versa. Green seems to be the popular summer color for gingham and chambray.

Organdie is more popular than ever. It is made now in a brilliant red—"Palm Beach" it is called—and relieved with white net footings, or white rickrack braid. So dainty are the little frocks, and so simple that one forgets red is not usually a popular summer color for children.

There is a great deal of colored embroidery used on fine white voile, batiste and linen frocks for little girls. Pockets are added and sleeves are curtailed.

Dimity is much used. In orchid it is particularly dainty and cool looking. In rosebud print it is adorable. Even tiny tots who have not yet given up bonnets for sure-enough hats are wearing these dainty colored organdies and dimities, with inverted pleat ruffles at the hems, yokes of fagoting and sashes of organdie. Often the little bonnet matches the frock and is cut mushroom with tan crown or in true bonnet shape, with ruffles and strings under the chin.

NOW USING LACE AND LINEN

Materials Find Way into Various Attractive Articles Necessary for Home Decoration.

This year, says Delicatore, lace is used in boudoir for chaise-longue covers, for boudoir pillows and bedspreads. It is used, too, for the table. A very sensible style has decided that old pieces of old lace can be made up into a sort of patchwork cloth or set of dollies.

Linen is in good taste, also the unpretentious substitutes that modern housewives are using these days of limited materials and curtailed help. There are crocheted dollies, easy to launder, and the embroidered natural-colored linen sets, consisting of two oblong pieces that are simply laid one across the other at right angles, the one with the center design on top, forming the centerpiece, and cleverly shaped individual dollies that fill in the spaces left by the centerpiece, which extend out to the table edge. The most practical of all are the luncheon sets of hand-painted enamel cloth, which is not very far removed from the old-fashioned oil cloth of our grandmothers' time.

The New "Toast" Shade.
The new shade of peru that is seen in much of the new lingerie and in some of the new blouses is called "toast," and this describes it perfectly. It is very charming in sheer batiste used over navy blue.

New Summer Wrap.
A new summer wrap is made of beige crepe de chine accented plaited and fitted into a battlemented hem and a deep yoke of cloth in the same shade.

GET INFORMATION ON PRICES

Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Will Give Desired Market Reports.

Do you want direct information regarding market prices? Ask the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., to tell you about its market news services, stating the product in which you are interested.

What a Trout Brought About

By CORONA REMINGTON

(Copyright, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Stop that! Stop that, I say, or I'll shake you myself!"

Charles Dawson stopped it at once and in amazement looked up into the purple face of a very pretty, very young girl who was standing at the water's edge.

"Can't you see those signs, 'Don't trespass,' all around the lake?"

"Oh, you call this a lake, do you?"

"Yes. It's my lake. Don't get slip-pant."

"I'm not. I assure you that I had no idea of making trouble and I most humbly apologize."

"But why are you trespassing?" she asked, still unappeased, but inwardly melted by the earnest, tanned face looking down at her.

"Well, to tell the truth—" He hesitated. "To tell the truth my one mania is fishing, and I believe I'd almost risk my life if I thought the chances were fair for a good catch. And there were so many signs not to trespass around this lake that I was convinced the fishing was good. The more stringent the warnings the better the fishing—always."

"Did you catch any?" asked the girl.

"At that instant she heard a vigorous flopping in the grass at her feet and, stooping, saw one of her most beautiful trout gasping its last. With a shriek she grabbed it and threw it back into the water."

"We only put those fishes in there yesterday and they have to multiply before we start fishing them out."

"Heaven! It's getting worse and worse!" the man said desperately. "I assure you my intentions were not as bad as my actions. Is there anything I can do to prove my contrition?"

His face was so serious that the girl was tempted to laugh for the first time during the interview.

"Yes," she said after a moment's thought, "but it's awfully big pay for one little trout."

"Name the price," he answered unmoved, "and if it's within human power to do it I'll do it."

"I think you're awfully nice," she said irreverently.

"Thank you," he smiled. "I think you're."

"Let me tell you all about it. We'll

sit down here," she interrupted, moving over to a fallen tree nearby.

"First, I'm Miss Marjorie Randall."

"What! Lawyer Randall's daughter, from Condon?"

"Yes. Do you know dad?"

"I should say I did. We've played many a game of billiards together at the club."

"But let's get down to business. This is awfully important," the girl went on. "To begin with, poor mother's had a dreadfully severe breakdown, and the doctors said she'd have to go to the country, where there'd be no noises. Sounds almost kill her, so dad bought this place, and mother and I have to live here a whole year, with no one but the servants. It's pretty dull for me, but dad comes out weekends, and he's trying to help fix things up so it'll be more interesting. This lake's one of the things he's fixed, and now I'm crazy to have a real little canoe, so I can go out on it, but I asked for it before mother, and she went into hysterics; said I'd get drowned and made dad promise not to get me one. But I just know that if some one else made it for me and showed me how to paddle it I'd be perfectly safe."

The girl paused, out of breath, and waited, her face pink with excitement and her blue eyes dancing.

"I see," said the man in a flash. "Not a word now to worry your mother but I'll guarantee you'll be safe and I'm sure your father'd be satisfied if he knew I was looking after the matter."

"How wonderful!" said Marjorie eagerly. "Will you really do it?"

"Under one condition."

"Name it."

"That you promise not to go out in it alone until I give you permission."

"I promise," she said almost solemnly as she placed her hand in his.

He held it for only a second, then: "Good! Meet me here at, say, three o'clock Friday."

"I'll be here," she answered as she cantered away through the bushes, her wavy brown hair shining in the sun and her red middle tie adding a touch of color to the scene.

"Wait a minute," he called after her.

"You don't know who I am yet."

"That's so," she answered, flashing him a smile. "Who are you?"

"I'm Charley," he said at last.

"All right. Good-by, Mr. Charley. Friday at two o'clock."

"Good-by, Miss Marjorie. Friday at two."

That evening Marjorie's mother tried wearily to understand the cause of her daughter's dancing eyes and suppressed excitement, but no explanation could she get out of her.

"I'm just dreadfully happy, mother," was her only reply.

"And I was afraid you'd be so lonely out here after the life you've been accustomed to," her mother answered.

At last after ages of waiting, Friday came and the two appeared punctually at the lake. On the surface of the water lay a beautiful little canoe evidently just cut out of a trunk of a huge tree. A seat was in each end and on the side a place had been smoothed out, in large green letters were painted the word, "The Marjorie."

"I just can't believe," she said, her voice thrilling with happiness, and at the sight of her joy the man felt fully repaid for his blistered hands.

"All aboard!" he said, trying to hide the pleasure in his face.

It was a wonderful afternoon they spent together, he paddling and she watching him while her fingers trailed through the cool water.

"I feel as if I'd been to heaven," she said when at last they had to get out.

"I do, too," he replied.

"Can we do it again tomorrow?" she asked timidly.

"Indeed we can, and the day after, and the day after that."

It soon became a habit for the two to meet every day at the lake and, being thrown together as they were, it was natural that they should confide in each other, and at the end of a short while they knew each other better than they would have after months of ordinary acquaintance. Once in a while he came to the house but not very often for everything had to be kept very quiet around Mrs. Randall.

As the summer waned he began to dread going back to town. The days seemed to slip through his fingers like precious stones, and once he went to town for the day and, unknown to the girl, had an interview with her father. When they met the next day his face was glowing.

"Marjorie," he said gently. "I must get back to work tomorrow, so this will be our last trip. Do you want to try it alone or shall we agree always to paddle it together?"

He looked at her earnestly, but her eyes fell beneath his gaze and he felt her hands tremble in his.

"Did ever a chap have such luck!" he exclaimed blissfully; then after a few joyful minutes he said:

"I wish I could find that fish I caught. I'd put a bell on his toes and tie a ribbon around his neck."

MR. GOSLINGTON AIRS VIEWS

Old Gentleman's Philosophy of Life Has Something in It Very Much Worth While.

This morning I met walking along the street a man who was laughing; not at something he saw, but just laughing to himself at something he had in his mind, at a happy thought. His face was inclined downward a little and he slowed down a little in his gait, as he had become absorbed in what he was thinking about; but now, as he passed the peak of this enjoyment, he lifted his head again to its usual level and strode on again at his usual gait; his face, however, still smiling. Fortunate is the man that has in his heart a spring that bubbles happy thoughts.

Every time I give the brush boy in my barber shop a nickel I feel ashamed, for myself and for him.

For him, because he does his work in a careless, inefficient manner; for myself, because I continue to pay for such service. And he's a nice boy at that; cheerful, well-meaning, polite, but he simply doesn't know that he isn't living up to his privileges, that he isn't doing the best he could.

I don't know what I can do about it—nothing, I suppose. Having started giving, I must keep on. I would like to tell him that the one and only way for anybody, man or boy, to get on in the world is to do his work, whatever it may be, to the very best of his ability; but this is something that I can't pluck up the courage to do.—New York Sun and Herald.

Hot Off the Wire.

The angry citizen had been trying to talk to a party over the phone, but was interrupted by someone breaking in on him.

"Who the blink-blank is the ding-batted blithering idiot on the end of this line?" yelled the angry citizen.

"I'm sure I do not know who you are!" replied a sweet feminine voice.—Baltimore Sun.

The Idea.

"What do you think of a barbers' strike for higher prices?"

"I should think barbers would incline more to a cut-rate policy."

Her Style.

Mrs. Jems—I am economical and never use nutmeg in my flavoring.

Mrs. Teme—That must be grate saving.

Monkeys Numerous as Birds.

American Y. W. O. A. secretaries in India looking for a camp ground for their girl guides, have been amused at the hundreds of monkeys that chase about their week-end bungalow.

"Instead of bird-hunts we can indulge in monkey-hunts," writes one of them. Indian girls, like the American school girls, are fond of week-end trips with swimming, boating and leading thrown in.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"Wait a minute," he called after her.

ARE OF SAME STOCK

Hawaiian and Maori Races Are Shown to Be Identical.

New Zealand Natives Are Descendants of People From Pacific Isles, Investigation Proves.

Honolulu.—The Maoris of New Zealand and the Hawaiians are from the same stock, it has just been announced by officials of the Church of Latter Day Saints here. They have made public evidence tending to prove that, in 500 A. D., 80 canoes left the Hawaiian Islands filled with men, women and children, and that, five centuries later, the remnants of this migration reached New Zealand in 40 canoes.

Wiremu, or William, Duncan, a Maori dairy farmer of Dannevirke, New Zealand, who traces his ancestry back 110 generations, or to about 500 years before Christ, as Polynesian generations run, came here recently with 30 of his countrymen and countrywomen in a search for the link which would bind the Maori and Hawaiian races.

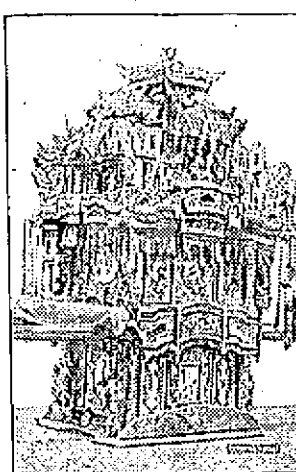
According to the statement of James N. Lambert, presiding elder of the New Zealand mission of the Mormon church, and President E. Wesley Smith of the Honolulu branch of the faith, under whose auspices the Maoris came to Honolulu, the two races were found to merge at the sixty-fifth generation of Duncan's family tree.

When Duncan, who learned his genealogy, as Maoris and Hawaiians do, from the lips of his father, compared his family tree with that of Emma K. Lewis, a woman born on the island of Hawaii, he found that they had an identical forefather in the person of one Hema, sixty-fifth of his line in Duncan's genealogy.

From Hema back through the ages it was discovered that the two family trees ran as one, name after name being the same, except for slight differences in spelling and pronunciation, which are generally recognized.

Those who have been investigating the origin of the two races assert that the discoveries just made were taken in association with the Hawaiian tradition that Hema went from Hawaii to Tahiti, and the Maori tradition that Hema's descendants went to New Zealand from Tahiti, lead to the inevitable conclusion that the Maoris and the Hawaiians are of the same stock.

CHINESE BRIDAL CHAIR



A Chinese bridal sedan chair in which the bride is carried to the home of her husband. It is elaborately carved and decorated with symbols of love. Two coolies carry the chair.

CHANCE PALACE AS HOSPITAL

Notorious Chinese Gambling Hell to Be Confiscated by Government.

Shanghai.—The great gambling establishment in this city notorious for years under the name of "The Wheel," which originally cost more than \$500,000, is to be converted into a charity hospital.

The Chinese authorities have announced that they intend to confiscate the huge building, which now stands dark and empty. Its owners, however, threaten to fight this program.

Up to about three years ago, when the place was closed by Chinese authorities "The Wheel" in Shanghai was one of the biggest gambling establishments in the far East. It was located in Chinese territory on North Hoonan road, a fifteen-minute automobile ride from the heart of the city. In the days when the establishment flourished three roulette wheels, with six layouts, besides faro and other games, were operated.

GRASSHOPPERS HALT A TRAIN

Michigan Railroad Engineer Says Insects Must Be Swept Off the Rails.

Lansing, Mich.—Little progress is being made against the grasshopper pest, responsible for destruction of approximately \$400,000 worth of grain and crops in the western part of the state, according to reports reaching here. In a dozen counties farmers have organized under county farm agents to fight the insects.

A report from Berlin said the grasshoppers had reached the traveling size and that swarms of them are filling the highways. The engineer of an Ann Arbor railroad freight train was forced to station brakemen on the pilot of his engine to sweep the insects from the rails before his train could make a grade.

Cristobal a Growing Port.

The erection of an expensive office building at Cristobal, canal zone, by British shipping lines, is evidence of the growing importance attached to this port. This is the fourth building for shipping offices in Cristobal, the others being those of American, French and Italian lines.

CHARGE BRITISH WITH ATROCITY

Indian Statesmen Disclose Attack by General Dyer on 20,000 Unarmed Natives.

TWO ARRESTS START TROUBLE

Natives Seek to Present Petition for Release of Leaders and Are Attacked by Soldiers—1,000 Are Massacred.

New York.—An attack by British soldiers upon a crowd of unarmed natives of India, as they were seeking to present to a British deputy commissioner a petition for the release of two of their leaders, led a few days later to the massacre of 1,000 Indians in a great square at Amritsar, in the Punjab district of India in the spring of 1919, says a report prepared by the Punjab subcommittee of the Indian national congress.

Dissatisfaction among the natives first became apparent with the passage of the Rowlat bill, designed to punish sedition. All over the country resolutions were passed by huge mass meetings protesting against the law and demanding its repeal.

The trouble, the report states, began in earnest when two influential natives, Doctors Kitchlew and Satyapal, were arrested and their friends heard they were to be deported.

Many Natives Killed.

The report continues with a description of the fight between natives and soldiers, during which many of the former were killed and the survivors, inflamed to such a pitch of fury that they returned into the city and applied the torch to several principal buildings.

The occurrence which directly led to the subsequent wholesale massacres in the Jallianwala Bagh, the report asserts, was a proclamation issued about this time by Gen. Dyer forbidding the natives to assemble publicly.

"The public meeting in the Jallianwala Bagh," the report states, "was called before the proclamation had reached more than half the population. Shortly before the arrival of Gen. Dyer on the scene with army soldiers and two armored cars, Huns Raj had taken charge of the meeting, the audience numbering about 20,000.

What happened afterward is given by the Indian investigators in Gen. Dyer's own words recorded during his testimony at the subsequent inquiry: "When you got to the bagh what did you do?" Gen. Dyer was asked.

Opened Fire in 30 Seconds.

"I opened fire. Immediately I had thought about the matter and don't imagine it took me more than thirty seconds to make up my mind as to what my duty was," he replied. "In firing, was it your object to disperse?"

"No, sir. I was going to fire until they dispersed."

"Did you continue firing after they had dispersed?"

"Yes."

"After the crowd indicated that it was going to disperse, why did you not stop?"

"I thought it was my duty to go on until they had dispersed. If I fired a little, I should be wrong in firing at all."

Continuing their report, the investigators added:

"He, Gen. Dyer, said he continued firing for about ten minutes, until he had expended 1,050 rounds of ammunition. He said he had made no provision for aiding or removing the wounded. That was a medical question, he declared.

"One eye witness said: 'I saw hundreds of persons killed on the spot. The worst part of the whole thing was that firing was directed toward the gates through which the people were trying to run out. Many got trampled under the feet of the rushing crowds and thus lost their lives. There were heaps of bodies at different places. I think there must have been over 1,000.'"

Three-Months-Old Babies Matched to Play Tennis

Paris.—During a recent visit to Paris J. C. Parks, British representative in the Davis cup tournament, and A. H. Gobert, a great French tennis player, matched their three-months' old infants to play lawn tennis 20 years from now.

Died at the Steering Wheel.

Ironton, O.—When an automobile came to a sudden stop on the incline leading to a ferry boat, spectators investigated and found that the driver, Jefferson Champion, aged 72, a prominent Huntington (W. Va.) business man, was dead at the wheel. His dying struggle resulted in locking the brakes.

Too Much Lightning in One Day.

Greenfield, Ind.—When lightning visits a man's place once in a year it is usually considered sufficient, but three visits on the same day are by much too many, according to Jasper Kemper, a farmer living near here. Within a period of ten hours lightning killed a horse, then a cow and finally a third bolt struck his house.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SEA FURNISHES MUCH FOOD

United States Has Perhaps the Most Valuable Fishery in Which All Coast States Share.

The United States has what is said to be the most valuable fishery in the world, but probably not one person in ten can name it. It is conducted in every seacoast state from Cape Cod to the Rio Grande, and from Puget sound up to San Francisco, and it yields annually about 115,000 tons of food as prepared for consumption, an equivalent of 400,000 dressed steers. It employs about 67,000 persons, and the annual product, as it comes from the water, is valued at over \$15,000,000. There are other fisheries that possibly exceed it in the ultimate value of their products, but in such cases much labor and material and a heavy investment of capital have been concerned in manufacturing operations to prepare the product for the consumer; as, for example, the canned-salmon industry of the Pacific coast. The American fishery for codfish on the Atlantic coast, which has been the cause of much diplomatic discussion and of grave international negotiations, appears almost insignificant in comparison, its value in normal times before the great war being about \$3,000,000 yearly; and the small fishery, the prospects of which each spring call forth much comment in the public press, produces not one-tenth as much food. The most valuable fishery is that which furnishes us with oysters. The bureau of fisheries has more than once called attention to this vast food resource and the possibilities for increasing it and using it to better advantage.

CHINESE TURNING TO SPORTS

Necessity for Physical Culture Is Beginning to Be Recognized in the New Republic.

Physical culture and all types of athletics were, until very recently, held in contempt by the Chinese, and consequently the Shanghai boys did not know what the joy of indulging in baseball and other sports meant, says Hoy's Life. Ages ago chariot driving, archery and the other classic sports played an important part in Chinese education. With the dawning of China's literary golden age, however, the scholars could not see how mental perfection could be attained if there was any thought of athletic prowess. Muscles and brawn, they said, belonged to the peasant, and the gentleman of culture should show his good breeding by a scholarly pallor, stooped shoulders and a general unhealthy appearance.

This attitude toward physical development persisted for centuries, and it has been only within the last few decades that interest has been vouchsafed in sports. With the introduction of new educational methods and the entrance of occidental theories into the orient, athletics once more came into their own and the Chinese student tucked up his cue and his dignity and went in for pole vaulting and hurdling.

China has now the idea that a nation's economic progress depends largely on the healthy bodies and minds of its citizens, and missionaries find little difficulty in winning subscriptions for athletic fields for the schools.

First Jap Woman Journalist.

The first Japanese woman to edit a woman's page in her country, Miyo Kohashi, is studying journalism at Columbia university in preparation for teaching journalism in the Tokyo Union college next year. A decade ago women journalists were unheard of and untought of in Japan. Now many women are growing interested in the profession, but very few of them have had special training for the work. That is why Miss Kohashi is preparing to teach the subject. "Women in Japan are like the newspaper profession," says Miss Kohashi, "and already in Tokyo we have a club of twenty women journalists." Miss Kohashi is the Japanese representative of an interesting group of women students of 33 nationalities who form the International Foyer of the Y. W. C. A. at Columbia university.

It has just about gotten so in this country that if you stop your ear to take a man to town on a sloppy morning he will kick because you haven't got your rain curtains up.—Dallas News.

"The Thoughts of Youth."

Little Dolores was quietly eating her lunch one day when all of a sudden she said: "Mother, if I did now, would I get to heaving in time for dinner?"

"And Daughter."

Signs with the addition "and daughter" can be seen in London almost as often as the older "and son" partnerships.

Jed Tunkins.

Jed Tunkins says many a young man with a fine future has used most of it up admiring his possibilities.

YOUR RED CROSS



The American Red Cross, by its Congressional charter, is officially designated:

To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the conventions of Geneva.

To act in matters of voluntary relief and as a medium of communication between the American people and their Army and Navy.

To continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great calamities.

To devise and carry on measures for preventing these causes of suffering.

FOURTH RED CROSS ROLL CALL

November 11-25, 1920.

MEMBERSHIP FEES:

Annual	1.00
Contributing	5.00
Life	50.00
Sustaining	10.00
Patron	100.00

Send dues to your nearest local chapter.

FIRST AID TRAINING TO MEN AND WOMEN

American Red Cross Is Teaching
Hundreds of Thousands Life-
Saving Methods.

The purpose of instruction in First Aid to the Injured offered by the American Red Cross is to train men and women to administer First Aid treatment promptly and intelligently when emergencies demand it. First Aid treatment is not intended to take the place of a physician's service. A surgeon should always be summoned as a precautionary measure where there is an injury of any consequence, but when one cannot be secured a few minutes' delay may mean a fatality. In such a case a person trained in First Aid is invaluable not only to the individual, but through him to the community in which he lives.

There is perhaps no way of ascertaining the number of deaths or serious disabilities which result from lack of proper safeguards or prompt emergency treatment. It is safe to assert they number thousands daily. There can be no doubt that the application of First Aid methods to each case would immeasurably lighten the country's toll of suffering and death. The dissemination of First Aid training and information has already produced a far-reaching and beneficial influence in the prevention of accidents on railroads, in mines and in great industrial concerns.

The benefit of a widespread knowledge of First Aid in the event of a great disaster, such as a train wreck, an explosion, an earthquake, etc., is obvious. Laymen who have had First Aid training can render efficient assistance. Many lives may depend upon such emergency care.

Red Cross First Aid work includes (1) the formation and conduct, through Red Cross chapters, of classes for instruction in accident prevention and First Aid to the injured among men and women in all communities and in every industry; (2) the introduction of courses of instruction in high schools and colleges.

The Red Cross is prepared to supply First Aid books and equipment at reasonable prices.

Every person in this country able to do so should, in his own interest, receive Red Cross First Aid instruction. Information about the course and instruction classes may be had at the nearest chapter headquarters.

RED CROSS EXTENDS RELIEF TO POLAND

More than \$5,000,000 has been spent by the American Red Cross in aiding the stricken people of Poland. The organization has nursed the sick, fed the starving, clothed the naked, sheltered the homeless, schooled the children and cared for the orphans there. It has conducted a relentless fight against typhus, cholera and other terrible diseases. So today millions of men and women in that resurrected nation speak in grateful appreciation of "The Greatest Mother in the World."

Nearly 200 American Red Cross workers are now engaged in relief activities in Poland. Four large relief bases are in operation and eleven mobile units are in the field. During the last twelve months this organization was largely instrumental in the resettlement of a million refugees at a cost for general relief of more than \$1,000,000. Last winter one-half million war orphans were aided materially, and since then a series of large orphanages have been established to give them permanent care.

But for American Red Cross aid, officials of Poland declared recently, millions of people in that country would have perished of disease, exposure or starvation the last eighteen months. And the work there must be kept up for another year.

Health authorities at Saranac Lake, N. Y., declare that this probably is the first "flyless town" in the world. Despite the unusually hot weather of last June and July, there were scarcely any more flies in the town than most places have in January. It cost about \$1,000 to eradicate the fly nuisance, which was accomplished by requiring that manure be screened and frequently removed.

NURSING SERVICE IS RAPIDLY EXPANDING

This American Red Cross Work
Flourishing in Small Towns
Throughout Country.

More than 37,000 graduate nurses have been enrolled in the American Red Cross to date and its department of nursing is daily increasing this enrollment.

The department of nursing has been authorized to maintain an adequate reserve of nurses for the army and navy. It will continue to supply the needs of the United States Public Health Service to which it has assigned more than 1,000 nurses in the last year.

It will assist in establishing proper nursing service in foreign countries where the American Red Cross has organized hospitals, dispensaries, and schools for nurses. Courses in home hygiene and care of the sick have been started for thousands of women who have never received any education in this direction. Rural nursing which was in its infancy a short while ago has been put ahead at least a decade through the work of the department of nursing and local Red Cross chapters.

Public health nursing has been extended to many rural communities and now flourishes actively in hundreds of small towns and counties. Nearly a thousand efficient nurses have already been assigned to this kind of work.

The department of nursing is uniting with other organizations in a year's campaign in recruiting nurses for training schools, in educating the general public as to standards of nursing education and in showing communities their responsibility toward schools of nursing. It will endeavor to meet all these needs as well as to continue the enrollment of dilettantes who will be utilized as instructors in home dietetics, in developing nutritional clinics, and in supplying dietitians for the United States Public Health Service and the civilian hospitals.

The Nursing Service will continue to offer to women and young girls the opportunity of securing instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick in every community in the country. This instruction has not only laid the foundation for public health but in some places has given impetus to the establishment of hospitals and community school houses.

"As a community profits by the work of the nurse," says Miss Clara D. Noyes, director of the department of nursing, "it is logical that the community should be aroused to its responsibility. The American Red Cross stands ready to help in a general campaign of recruiting and must have the support, sympathy and understanding of the medical profession as well as the intelligent co-operation of the people at large."

HOME SERVICE FOR EVERYBODY IN NEED

Do you know what the present day Home Service of the American Red Cross is?

Many people do not know that, besides completing the work for ex-service men, especially the disabled, it provides the same neighborly service to families in general that it formerly gave families of soldiers, sailors and marines.

"Home Service covers a wide and varied field," says Frederick O. Munroe, general manager of the American Red Cross. "It gives aid to families in solving such problems as budget planning, marketing, tiding over times of financial stress, keeping children in school, helping crippled children, widowed and deserted mothers, children backward in school and children in conflict with the laws. It renders service to the homeless and transient, to the illiterate, to tenement dwellers, to the unemployed, and gives friendly assistance and advice to foreign speaking groups."

In addition to helping families in the solution of their own problems, Home Service helps in strengthening the weak spots in the social life of communities. It joins hands with others to make communities safer, healthier and happier.

Organizing action along lines to which the community is already interested is one of the objects of Home Service. It has established community meetings, patriotic celebrations, pageants and picnics. Rest rooms, recreation facilities, play supervisors and moving pictures have been provided. Through Home Service other agencies are influenced to bring about improved commercial amusements and better school facilities and to promote traveling libraries as well as to secure country agricultural and home demonstration agents.

If you need assistance at any time, go to the secretary of the nearest Red Cross chapter and describe the situation. Your confidence will be sacredly respected and every possible effort will be made to aid you.

American Red Cross Roll Call.

The Fourth Annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross will be held this year from Armistice Day, November 11, to Thanksgiving Day, November 25, inclusive. During this period the men and women of the United States will pay their annual dues and renew their membership.

Things We Forget.

Folks here seem to have developed an awkward habit of leaving their legs behind in street cars. According to the last annual report of lost property, the general manager of the street railways says three artificial limbs found their way into the last, which also includes six gas masks, sixty Bibles and prayer books and cash to the value of \$11,465.—Liverpool (Texas) Times.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE

By MRS. MARGARET DELAND

Condensation by Miss Sara Wan Baus



Margaret Deland

Margaret Deland was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Feb. 23, 1857. When only 16 she went to New York to study drawing and design and later taught them. In 1880 she married Lorin Deland, famous as a sometime football strategist against the coaches of Harvard.

In 1896 appeared "The Old Chester" a collection of verse. It is a characteristic story for many years Mrs. Deland has each winter grown in her own house in Boston great numbers of Dutch bulbs, which she sells at an annual function to her friends and the public for the benefit of her favorite charities. As she does all the labor herself, it is a singularly personal form of good work.

Only two years later came "John Ward, Preacher," a book which won the author wide recognition. There have been many others between that and "The Awakening of Helena Richie" in 1909, including "Old Chester Tales" in 1909, in which she made famous her childhood home. "The Iron Woman" appeared in 1911.

In 1900 Margaret Deland, after having written several other books, gave to the public the fruit of her maturer skill in "The Awakening of Helena Richie."

The story is simple. Stripped of the charm of its setting, and the subtle delicacy of its treatment, we have a tale presenting few characters, and with no very extended scope for action.

The scene of the novel is the same small Pennsylvania town in which Mrs. Deland has placed two previous books: "Old Chester Tales" and "Doctor Lavendar."

At the opening of the story Mrs. Richie has come to Old Chester and taken up residence in the "Stuffed Animal House," so called because its former owner was a taxidermist. She is little known to the villagers, living an isolated existence, and shunning any intimacy with the townsfolk; nevertheless she is universally respected. There is, to be sure, an atmosphere of mystery enshrouding this beautiful stranger who is possessed of a culture and poise that place her a stratum above the simply bred inhabitants of the sleepy little settlement, but since she goes to church, is quiet and decorous, and gives herself no airs, she furnishes no cause for criticism.

Her only visitor is Mr. Lloyd Prior, known to Old Chester as her brother.

As the story proceeds, however, we are made aware that Prior is not her brother, but is a Philadelphia widower with one daughter whom he idolizes; and that he and Mrs. Richie have for thirteen years been living together awaiting the death of Frederic, Helena's husband, whose demise will leave them free to marry. Frederic has been a dissipated man who, when not himself, has been responsible for the death of the little baby; and he is now living a dissolute life in Paris. The tragedy of the baby's death has been the dominating factor in turning his wife's hatred and contempt for him into revulsion, and determining her to desert him and go to Prior. To her lover she gives all the affection which the loss of her child and the destruction of her hopes have turned back into her nature.

Prior, on the other hand, has loved her in the past, but now, after thirteen years of deferred happiness, his passion is burned out. He is tired of her. Alice, his daughter, is growing up, and he realizes the indiscretion of the entanglement; furthermore his business demands his time; it is less and less convenient to come to Old Chester; and he is no longer young. He is a selfish, sensual being, with the typical masculine distaste for everything that renders him uncomfortable either in mind or body. While he is willing, in an indolent sort of way, to continue his relation with Mrs. Richie; is even honorable enough to marry her if he must, it is obvious that he would gladly be rid of the whole affair.

But to Helena Richie this incident is not an "affair." It is her life. She loves Prior with a devotion engendered by her lonely, heart-starved existence, and she looks forward to the moment when Frederic's death shall release her from her present precarious position, and allow her to confront the world with a clear name. That an ultimate marriage between them will wipe out the blot on their past she does not question. In the meantime she can only possess her soul of patience, and make the best of her enforced seclusion. No one knows her secret. No one can know it. Therefore she feels quite secure—that is, as secure as is possible in the face of the ever-present danger of exposure.

Into this fevered life of hers three important characters project themselves: Doctor Lavendar, the minister of Old Chester; Dr. William King, the village physician; and David, an orphan child whom the doctor has befriended, and for whom he is desirous of finding a home. Of all Mrs. Deland's creations none, perhaps, is more beloved than is Doctor Lavendar. Wise, benign, humorous; yet just at all times—a man who is never to be turned aside from a principle by the sentimentality. Doctor King is not unlike him in this unflinching fealty to

duty and to honor.

These two persons put their heads together to decide that since Mrs. Richie leads such a solitary life and is abundantly able, she is the one to take the homeless David. The conspirators proceed with extreme caution. The child is brought to Doctor Lavendar's house, and Mrs. Richie is given the opportunity to see him.

He is a quiet, winsome, appealing little fellow—a decided personality, and one of the most delightful and consistent child portraits in modern fiction. His greatest attraction lies in the fact that one can never be sure what he will say next. Once, when Doctor Lavendar is telling him a story he keeps his eyes fixed so intently on the man's face that the old gentleman is much flattered.

"Well, well, you are a great boy for stories, aren't you?" remarks the delighted minister.

"You've talked seven minutes," said David thoughtfully, "and you haven't moved your upper jaw once."

As can be imagined the child makes instant conquest of Mrs. Richie, who insists on fitting him out with tiny garments, and brings him in triumph to the "Stuffed Animal House."

Day by day the life that binds her to David strengthens until we see this affection the dominant motif of her life. It even overshadows her love for Prior, although it is some time before she is conscious that it does so.

In the meanwhile, quite by chance, the security of her miniature world is shaken to its foundations. There lives in Old Chester a youth much Mrs. Richie's junior, Sam Wright, who has drifted into the habit of calling on her, and who falls in love with her. It is the blind worship of one who has never known passion, and in an attempt to break up the boy's infatuation his doting grandfather comes to Mrs. Richie, and half in irritation accuses her of not being a good woman. The shot is a random one, but the instant the charge is made the speaker realizes he has hit upon the truth. Helena's anger at his gibes and sarcasm is like the whirlwind.

But the Lord was not in the wind. It is Sam Wright's suicide that first brings home to her the gravity of defying social responsibility. What she has hitherto regarded as a scorn for convention she now sees to be a crime against humanity. All her being is rocked with self-reproach.

But the Lord was not in the earthquake. It is not until Doctor King forces her to confess her guilt, and tells her she must give up David, that we reach the climax of the drama. Then all the wild, mother instinct of the woman leaps into being. She is a lioness fighting for her young. She will give up Prior; in fact she does give him up. But she will not part with David. She begs, bribes, prays; but Willy King's conscience will not permit him to listen to her entreaties. She must send the child back to Doctor Lavendar, or he must acquiesce the good minister with the entire glory.

In an effort to forestall this action Mrs. Richie herself goes to the rectory and before she leaves it she looks into the face of her own soul and pronounces her doom.

"The whirlwind of anger had died out; the shock of responsibility had subsided; the hiss of those flames of shame had ceased. She was in the centre of all the tumults, where lies the quiet mind of God."

When Dr. Lavendar asks her if she thinks herself worthy to keep the child she humbly whispers: "No."

And after the fire, the still Small Voice.

At last the woman's conscience is aroused, her repentance is sincere, and we have the true "Awakening of Helena Richie."

How wisely Dr. Lavendar meets this crisis in the shattered life, allowing her to taste to the full the drugs of remorse and suffering; and yet how mercifully and gently he leads her upward toward hope and a desire for restitution constitute the remainder of the story.

The kind old man suggests that she make her future home in a distant city where her past will not follow her and where she may start anew, and he asks that on the morning of her departure she come to him for a package which he wishes her to take with her on her journey. The reader shares her shock of joyous surprise when David emerges from the corner of the stage-coach crying: "I'm the package!"

"Dr. Lavendar took both her hands. . . . 'Helena,' he said, 'your Master came into the world as a little child. Receive him in your heart by faith, with thanksgiving.'"

So ends the novel. To tear the skeleton of the plot from its exquisite setting is almost a sacrilege. It is like dragging the perfume from a flower. One must read the book to gain a true sense of its exceptional beauty and fitness.

It has been successfully dramatized and the title role ably and artistically portrayed by Margaret Anglin; there is also an "Anglin Edition" of the story attractively illustrated by pictures taken from the play.

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Town's Proud Boast.

This town has a young man who pained his watch to obtain money for a bath. We contend that this is a claim to distinction possessed by no other town of earth.—Shawnee Register.

Red Ink Stains.

To remove red ink stains from table linen spread freshly made mustard over the stain and leave about one-half hour. Then sponge off and all trace of ink will have gone.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CAT RAISED FOXES

Puss Proved Good Foster Mother
to Valuable Cubs.

Fur Farmer Was Afraid to Take a Chance, So He Called in Tabby and the Difficulty Was Solved, to His Advantage.

There are perhaps 10 or 12 of the famous fur farms of Alaska. One of them, situated in the Tanana valley, a mile and a half from Fairbanks, consists of ten acres of cleared land, the greater part of which is covered with pens in which the animals live. From a distance the fox farm looks like a huge chicken yard with walls of woven wire and hencoops of various sizes inside. Each pen is 50 feet long, 8 feet wide and about 10 feet high.

The wire is of tough steel and is sunk about four feet in the ground, and then bent so that it runs inward under the ground for about two feet to prevent the foxes from digging out. At the top the wire has an overhang of two feet to prevent the captives from climbing over. Each pen has a kennel, the entrance to which is a chute or a wooden pipe a foot square.

Only one pair of foxes live in each pen. They are very timid and must be handled carefully. Most of the fox farmers will not permit strangers to enter their property for fear they will frighten the animals. Some foxes, however, become so tame that strangers can handle them.

The fox babies are the size of kittens, and have long, bushy tails, little sharp noses, and eyes that sparkle like jet. One litter of foxes was, it is said, mothered by a cat. There were three of the babies, each of which, when grown, was worth from \$500 to \$1,000. Their mother was so nervous that the farmer feared she might kill her young; and so he had them taken away from her and given to the cat in place of her kittens. The cat had adopted them and played with them as if they were really her own. For such emergencies it is necessary to have cats about a fox farm.

Because he would not pay a high price for a cat one man in eastern Canada lost five little foxes that might have proved worth a small fortune. The fox mother had died and the owner of the only cat in the vicinity declined to sell her for less than \$500. The unreasonable price angered the fox farmer and he refused to pay it.

The foxes are fed with salmon, moose meat, horse meat, rabbits, carrots and turnips. A common feed is rice and rabbit cooked together in a stew. One farm feeds 16 rabbits and 15 pounds of rice a day to 52 foxes. The stew is given cold morning and evening. The foxes come out of their kennels, seize the food, carry it inside with them and afterward return for more.

The land, kennels and machinery of the farm near Fairbanks cost \$18,000 and the breeding animals \$37,000. There are always about 200 animals, foxes, martens and others, and only two men are needed to care for them.—New York Evening Post.

Maternal Impressions in Canaries.

An interesting contribution to the voluminous literature on the subject of "maternal impressions" is made by Dr. W. F. Schrader, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in Clinical Magazine for December, 1919. Dr. Schrader has been breeding canaries quite extensively for eight years. Until last July no crippled or deformed chick had ever been found among his nestlings. At that time daily flights of an army airplane over the city invariably threw the birds into a state of excitement and terror, and during this period twelve eggs were laid. Only seven of the eggs hatched, and every chick of the seven was deformed; three had no anal vents, two had extra pairs of wings, and two had twisted legs held at full length beneath the bodies. The same parent birds have since raised two broods each, and there was not a single crippled or deformed bird among them!—Scientific American.

Maple Sugar Industry.

In 1919 the maple trees in the province of Quebec yielded more than 12,000,000 pounds of sugar and nearly 1,800,000 gallons of sirup, and the estimated value of these maple products reached a total of \$8,366,585. The sap, one might say, goes on flowing in packages, tins and bottles, and never more widely than at present, for eight years ago the woodlands of the province were contributing 2,000,000 pounds less of sugar and about 400,000 fewer gallons of sirup; one leaves it to some industrious statistician, with nothing better to do, to estimate the number of griddle cakes thus provided for, or the dimensions of the imaginary Broddingnagian griddle cake that would require all that maple sirup at once.

Great Men Actuated by Dreams.

Almost all the great characters of Herodotus believed that dreams were of supernatural origin. Kings resigned their scepters, Cambray assassinated his brother, priests attained great powers as commanders, cities which had been destroyed were restored by men who changed their plans and performed these acts because warned, as they supposed, in dreams, and with the invasion of Greece by Xerxes such night visions had much to do.

Odd Wedding Arrangements.

A young professor of physical culture married a beautiful and athletic pupil of his in the suburbs of Paris. The couple appeared before the mayor in tennis costume, and after the ceremony the wedding party sat down to breakfast on the banks of the Seine. Hardly was the coffee finished than, on a given signal, the whole party retired and reappeared in bathing costume. Later the couple started on a bicycle tour for a honeymoon.

DEPRECIATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

On May, 31, 1920, the latest date for which detailed figures are available, there were Liberty Bonds outstanding to the amount of about \$15,384,000,000. The Treasury Department has made some purchases in the market since that date, but the reduction in the total has been comparatively negligible. With the amounts of that date as the basis and applying the present market quotations we find that the sale value of these bonds today is approximately \$13,269,000,000 representing an actual loss to the bondholders of \$2,115,000,000. It is true that if the bond owners are so situated financially that they can retain the bonds until maturity they will be paid in full, but it has been the bitter experience of hundreds of thousands of patriotic citizens who have been compelled to dispose of their bonds that they were compelled to lose about \$15 out of every \$100 they had invested.

Never was such an appeal made to the people of this country as that resorted to in the various bond selling campaigns. Officials of the Treasury hesitated at nothing to persuade the people to invest their savings in bonds, and in that appeal they had the enthusiastic support of organizations and individuals in every locality. The chief note in the campaign was the assurance to the people that they were absolutely guaranteed against loss if they put their money into bonds—stock and bond issuing industries might fail, banks might become insolvent, but the stability of the Government was unquestioned and loss from investment in its securities was utterly impossible. It was even asserted that Liberty Bonds were preferable to paper currency, as they not only maintained a similar value but bore a substantial rate of interest in addition.

But the 15,000,000 or more bond owners have faced a bitter disappointment, and have learned to their sorrow that the finances of even the United States Government may be so mismanaged that its obligations will suffer depreciation. Quite naturally neither the Democratic platform nor the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has taken cognizance of the huge loss which that party's inefficiency and incompetency has forced upon the people. Senator Harding, on the other hand, has declared that "this Government should make its Liberty and Victory Bonds worth all that its patriotic citizens paid in purchasing them." He intimates that if he is elected President he will do all in his power to bring that about.

INCREASING PRODUCTION

The American people have been told about a million times during the past year, that they can solve their economic difficulties only by increasing production. But no one who hands out this advice seems to give any practical suggestions as to how production can be increased.

Practical efforts to increase production must work along two lines: First, through standard methods, by which any kind of work is stimulated and systematized and made to progress along the lines of least resistance.

Second, by showing every worker that it is for his personal interest to have production increased. Standard method don't help much if the people who are to operate them are silently hostile.

A well organized modern business has its production department, whose task it is to see that a good volume of work is turned out. A great many concerns that are working along old-fashioned lines, ought to adopt the method of a good efficiency expert.

One of the reasons why Germany before the war attained such maximum efficiency in the industrial field, was that German manufacturers have for many years maintained factory training departments. In Germany newly employed persons were tested and trained for the work they had to do. By scientific methods they were fitted for their jobs. The worker profited as well as the employer. The result was superior production that benefited the public.

The war compelled English and French producers to introduce these systems, and there has been some movement in this country in the same direction. A bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor claims that production in this country is 35 per cent. below normal, due to lack of efficiency training. This is a serious handicap in competition with Europe, and it helps keep up the cost of living.

Fans in History.

In India the fan is most common and there are servants that do nothing else but follow their masters about with a pookah, a kind of large screen, with which they attempt to cool the atmosphere. In the early ages there were ecclesiastical fans used to keep the flies from the sacred bread and wine and when the pope of Rome goes forth in state large feather fans are carried, but are not used in the mass as they were in the Middle Ages.

Slight Mistake.

Absent minded professor (halfway through the service)—I thought there was something wrong. This is not the girl I want to marry.—From "Karl Barron," Christiania, Norway.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Marriage of Mr. Ward Elliott and Mrs. Hazel G. Tripp

The marriage of Mr. Ward Elliott and Mrs. Hazel Gilmore Tripp of Newtonville, Mass., took place in a pretty, informal manner at St. Mary's Church on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Just the immediate families and a few intimate friends were present at the church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Everett P. Smith, after which a small reception was held at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, cake and fruit punch being served. The house was decorated with golden glow and gladness.

The bride's wedding dress was of white crepe de chine and she wore a red dorelyn hat, trimmed with gold. Her going away gown was of blue embroidered satin. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Albert Griffin of Newtonville, Mass., who wore a gown of blue tulle with large blue straw hat, while Mr. Griffin acted as best man. Little Hope Manchester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Manchester, acted as flower girl and wore white, carrying a bouquet of asters tied with pink ribbon.

After the reception they made their departure in an automobile, which was left in charge of Mr. G. Harry Draper, a near neighbor, who had the engine running and who assisted them with their bags. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott went to Providence Saturday night and from there motored to Narragansett Pier on Sunday. Upon their return Sunday night, a dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott to the members of the immediate families.

Mr. Elliott is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott and has been engaged with his grandfather, Mr. John R. Manchester, in the grocery business for several years. During the recent war Mr. Elliott served in the Motor Transportation at Camp Mills, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott will reside for the present with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Manchester.

Sarah Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, held its regular semi-monthly meeting at Oakland Hall on Wednesday evening. The initiation degree was conferred upon one candidate. After the lodge was closed, refreshments consisting of cookies, fancy crackers and lemonade, were served by the Social committee, composed of Mrs. Emerson Bishop, Mrs. Isaac Chase, Jr., Miss Mary Manchester, Mrs. George Elliott, Mrs. Harrison Peckham and Mrs. Alton Sherman.

The Odd Fellows of Oakland Lodge gave a clambake at Oakland Hall on Friday afternoon. The bake, which included lobsters, was opened at 5 o'clock. The men of Oakland Lodge were assisted in serving by the ladies of Sarah Rebekah Lodge, who also had a cake table there. The Lodge gave a clambake in 1916 with intentions of repeating it each year, but on account of the war a similar bake was never given until this year. Mr. Potter, an expert bake maker, was the chef on that occasion, and also served in that capacity this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Corrine and their son have returned to their summer home at Corno, Conn., after a visit with Mrs. Corrine's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Plummer. Mr. Charles S. Plummer, Jr., who has been guest of his parents, has returned to New York.

The work on the new road which is under construction is progressing as well as could be expected. The tar is being applied on State Hill. The men were at work last Sunday and it is expected that they will probably work every Sunday until the road is completed. It is thought that the entire road will be completed by the middle of September.

Mrs. Albert Griffin of Newtonville, Mass., has been spending the past week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Manchester.

The following are the members of the committee of games from St. Mary's Sunday School for the annual picnic: Miss Elizabeth Bryan and Mr. and Mrs. Julian N. Johnson; while those from Holy Cross Sunday School are Mrs. Willard Chase, Miss Charlotte Chase, Miss Elizabeth Simmons and Mr. James Kesson. Mr. James R. Chase, 2d, will be in charge of the base ball game between the two schools.

Mr. and Mrs. William Caswell and their daughter Beryl, of Riverside, California, are guests of Mr. Caswell's brother, Mr. David Caswell, and Mrs. Caswell and family. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell went to California about eight years ago, to make their home there.

Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott have as guests Miss Hope Manchester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Manchester, and Mrs. Elliott's cousin, Miss Hope Manchester of Providence.

Mrs. William Barclay of Newport, who formerly resided at Glen Farm in this town, has gone to her old home in Scotland for several months.

Mr. Walter Snyder of Moncton, N. B., has concluded his visit with his sister, Mrs. Carl Anthony, and will return to his home after a short stay in Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Brown of Washington, D. C., are spending a two weeks' vacation with Mr. Brown's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Holland, and his father, Mr. George A. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hollister and daughter Jeanne, of Hartford, Conn., are guests of Mrs. Hollister's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks.

Mrs. M. F. Taylor has concluded her visit with Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony and is now guest of her brother, Mr. Albert Goddard. Mrs. Taylor, who is 88 years of age, is particularly well and with the exception of one year has spent a part of every August of her life in this town.

After Studying the Sparrow.

We spend considerable time observing the English sparrows and studying their character and have about reached the conclusion that, even if that well meaning but intemperate British cousin had had sense enough not to bring them over, they would have got here somehow anyway.—Ohio State Journal.

SHORT LINE

TO

PROVIDENCE

NOW OPEN

VIA

Newport & Providence Railway

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

Dealers in

HAY, STRAW,

GRAIN

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Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181

Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 298

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ALTON F. COGRESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 20204

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, So.

At a Session of the Probate Court of the City of Newport, holden at Newport, on the Second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION of Julia French Geraghty, of said Newport, in said State, praying that her name may be changed to that of Julia French, it appearing that the reasons given therefor are sufficient, and consistent with the public interest and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made thereto.

IT IS DECIDED that her name be changed, as prayed for, to that of Julia French, which name she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be her legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities she would have been subject to had her name not been changed, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered as decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy, Attest:

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, August 7th, 1920.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, So.

At a Session of the Probate Court of the City of Newport, holden at Newport, on the Second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION of Julia French Geraghty, far and on behalf of her minor son, John French Geraghty, of said Newport, in said State, praying that his name may be changed to that of John Leroy French, it appearing that the reasons given therefor are sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made thereto.

IT IS DECIDED that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of John Leroy French, which name he shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name he shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to had his name not been changed, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered as decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy, Attest:

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, August 7th, 1920.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, So.

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, July 31, 1920.

WHEREAS, Festus M. Franklin, of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition and a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Festus M. Franklin and Cassie Franklin, now in parts to said Festus M. Franklin unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Cassie Franklin of the pendency of said petition and that she shall appear, if she shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

STUDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

7-31-20

THE

Newport Gas Light Co

NO

COKE for Sale

AT PRESENT

His Idea of Train's Action.

There is a story of a Suffolk (England) yokel who, having lived some distance from a railway station, and being content with the society around him, had never had need of a train, and being brought into contact with a railway, stood watching this new wonder not far from a tunnel. His description of it afterward was that a train was more or less like a rabbit— "The top, up to the hole, let off an awful screech and bolted into it."

In order to acquaint the public with the general telephone situation and some of the reasons for delay in completing new installations—chief among which is the difficulty of "getting" the numerous kinds of necessary material—we have prepared a series of announcements of which this is the fourth

Over Five Thousand Telephone Stations

Have Been Added to Our System Since January 1, 1920

Notwithstanding difficulty in providing equipment we have added to our system so far this year more telephones than there are in the cities of Woonsocket or Newport.

Even in times when telephone equipment was plentiful and quickly obtainable and the demands for our service were normal we would have been proud of such an unusual development. Under present conditions it is by far the biggest job we have ever done. But yet applications are being received faster than we can provide for them and today we have

Over Two Thousand Orders Awaiting Completion

We believe that our first obligation is to protect the existing service. Before we provide for new business we must be sure to properly take care of existing business. To do otherwise would mean a deteriorated and unsatisfactory service for all.

Present indications are that it will be many months before we shall be able to provide for all the new telephone service that is desired. Meanwhile we will continue to secure all the equipment possible and use the resourcefulness of our engineers to provide substitutes for that which is unobtainable.

We are counting upon the people of Rhode Island to recognize that under existing conditions we are doing our best to first protect their existing service and then to provide for additional services as promptly as possible.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY

CHARLES T. HOWARD,

Vice President

NEWPORT BEACH

RESTAURANT OPEN

For the Season

SHORE DINNERS FISH DINNERS

CHICKEN DINNERS LOBSTER DINNERS

STEAK DINNERS

QUALITY FOOD BEST OF SERVICE

Service from 12 noon to 8 evening

NEWPORT BEACH

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

ANNOUNCES A

Free Lecture on Christian Science

By Rev. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, C. S. B.

OF BOSTON

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE, Touro Street

Sunday Afternoon, August 29, 1920, at three o'clock

And Cordially invites the Public to be Present

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS

CIRCULATION OVER 6400 DAILY

TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS—BILL WILL BE SENT

PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS

For Sale To Let Help Wanted Situations General Lost and Found

Pobate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Aug. 18, 1920.

Estate of Charles Littlefield

ANNA J. LITTLEFIELD, Executrix of the last will and testament of Charles Littlefield, late of Coventry, in the County of Tolland, State of Connecticut, which will was proved and allowed by the Court of Probate within and for said County of Tolland, presents a copy of said last will and testament, and of the probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate, and in writing requests that the same be filed and recorded in the registry of this Court, according to the terms of said testamentary bequest thereon; said deceased leaving estate in the State of Rhode Island and in said town of New Shoreham, whereon said will may operate; and said copies and request are received and referred to the 17th day of September at 3 o'clock p. m. at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD T. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

5-21-21